The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,973—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1880.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
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First insertion	8 As. per Line.
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A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

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DOMESTIC OCCURENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-0.
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

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All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (Limited)

Will despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. CHINSURA, 2,033 Tons, on THURSDAY, 11th November, 1880, at 3 p.m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Coompta, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S.S. PACHUMBA, 867 Tons, on TUESDAY, 9th November, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, on SATURDAY, 13th November, 1880, at 10 a. m.

FOR RANGOON.

S. S. CHILKA, 1,988 Tons, on TUESDAY, 9th November, 1880, calling at Cochin and Negapatam.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY.

THE S. S. JAVA, 1,467 Tons, on THURSDAY, 18th November, 1880.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 5th November, 1880. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION with ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The Regular Steamers Leave GENOA on the 24th and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each Month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.

[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40
Suez	„ 260	„ 220	„ 80
Port Said	„ 300	„ 240	„ 90
Messina	„ [illegible]	„ 340	„ 140
Naples	„ 560	„ 340	„ 140
Leghorn	„ [illegible]	„ 340	„ 140
Genoa	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140
Marseilles	„ [illegible]	„ 300	„ 145

Including Wines. Without food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

Next steamers from Bombay :—

SUMATRA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st December, 1880.
SINGAPORE, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st January, 1881.
MANILLA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st February, 1881.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation, and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The Steamers of this Company start precisely at 12 noon, any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

First and Second Class Through Railway Tickets, from GENOA and NAPLES to LONDON, are issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can be booked at through rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company,
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

Bombay, 1st November, 1880.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

FORTNIGHTLY BETWEEN BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL (VIA MALTA).

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

s.s. BRANKSOME HALL	Sailing about	10th Nov.
s.s. CITY OF BALTIMORE	do.	1st Dec.
s.s. TRENTHAM HALL	do.	18th Dec.
s.s. RYDALL HALL	do.	31st Dec.
s.s. WISTOW HALL	do.	15th Jan.
s.s. SPEKE HALL	do.	29th Jan.

These last Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

For plans, hand-books of information, and any further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co. }
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co. } Agents.

Bombay, 23rd Sept., 1880.

ANCHOR LINE OF TRANSATLANTIC, PENINSULAR, MEDITERRANEAN, AND INDIAN STEAMSHIPS.

INDIAN SERVICE between BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, and MEDITERRANEAN.

	Commanders	Tons.	H.P.	Noml.
s.s. HISPANIA	James Laird	3300	400	8th Dec.
s.s. MACEDONIA	Thos Martin	2272	486	8th do.
s.s. INDIA	Geo. H. Read	2289	500	22nd do.
s.s. ASSYRIA	Thos J. Knox	1623	421	5th Jan.
s.s. OLYMPIA	John Craig	2050	421	19th do.
s.s. BRITANNIA	R. Hutchinson	3060	400	6th Feb.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

s.s. HISPANIA	James Laird	3300	400	about 8th Dec.
s.s. INDIA	Thos H. Read	2289	500	22nd do.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.

s.s. MACEDONIA	Thos Martin	2272	686	8th Dec.
s.s. ASSYRIA	Thos J. Knox	1623	421	5th Jan.

These Steamers have been specially fitted for the Indian Trade, and have accommodation for a large number of Saloon Passengers.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

Fare through to	Rs.
New York	600
Liverpool	500
Marseilles and Genoa	450
Naples	400

For plans, hand-books of information, and for any further information apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

N.B.—The New York passages are booked in connection with the Company's Atlantic Mail Service, either from Greenock or from London.

There are weekly sailings from either place.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, AND GIBRALTAR.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as follows :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
— BANGALORE	2312	450	H. Wyatt	6th Nov.
s. INDUS	3462	600	S. D. Shallard	13th „
— SURAT	3142	530	W. E. Breeze	20th „
s. NIZAM	2725	450	G. W. Brady	27th „
— MONGOLIA	2833	530	E. M. Edmond, R. N. R.	4th Dec.
s. VERONA	3116	600	E. Ashdown	11th „
— THIBET	2593	400	W. R. Jordan	18th „
s. ROSETTA	3500	700	A. E. Barlow	25th „

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
KASHGAR	2621	450	S. F. Cole	5th Nov.
MIRZAPORE	3887	600	A. Parish, R.N.R.	19th „
LOMBARDY	2723	450	J. B. Chapman	3rd Dec.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Return Tickets at reduced rates available for 3 months are now issued :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
From Bombay to Brindisi or Venice and back	Rs. 950	
Do. do. with option of travelling one way *via* Southampton	Rs. 1,000	
Do. to Galle (available for 2 months)	150	75
Do. to Penang and Singapore (do)	450	255

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 27th Oct., 1880.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY. MELBOURNE EXHIBITION.

SPECIAL FIRST CLASS RETURN TICKETS, available for SIX MONTHS, will be issued to Passengers visiting the Exhibition by the steamer of the 4th June and subsequent fortnightly steamers, at the REDUCED FARE of RUPEES SIX HUNDRED.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 25th Oct., 1880.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY. EXTRA STEAMER TO HONGKONG,

CALLING AT COLOMBO, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE S. S. AVOCA will be despatched for the above ports on the 29th November, 1880.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co.

November 1st, 1880.

STEAM TO LONDON.

TO SAIL ABOUT 11TH DECEMBER.

MR. ALFRED HOLT'S fast Steamer "ORESTES," 2,050 tons Reg., 300 H. P. nominal, J. K. WEBSTER, commander, will be DESPATCHED as above.

This Steamer has splendid accommodation for a large number of passengers.

For rates and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO HONGKONG *VIA* COLOMBO, PENANG, & SINGAPORE.

THE Co.'s S. S. MARS Captain F. Colombo, will be DESPATCHED as above positively on the 29th November, 1880. For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent, A. H. Lloyd's S. N. Co.

Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Nov. 1, 1880.

NOTICES.

JUST RECEIVED, Novelties in Christmas Cards, Birthday and Wedding Cards, and Book Markers, Ladies' and Girls' Fancy Hats, and a variety of Christmas, Birthday, and Wedding Presents, Fancy Photo and Scrap Albums, and Photo Frames and Writing Boxes in great variety, Mechanical Toys, Paris Sweetmeats, and Fancy Biscuits, Money Purses and Memo. Books, Perambulators and Nickel-plated Bycicles, and too many numerous fancy articles, &c.

B. JEEVUNJEE MEHTA,
No. 33, Meadow Street.

N. V. CURRANEE & CO.,

INDIAN TRANSIT & GENERAL SHIPPING, FORWARDING, CUSTOM HOUSE, AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.

OFFICES :—ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

GOODS and packages despatched by Mail and Canal Steamers, Railways, and Clipper Ships to all parts of the Globe with economy, safety, and punctuality.

Custom House and Dock business, Shipping, Bonding, Clearing, &c., transacted with promptitude.

Passages engaged Free of Commission.

Luggage Collected and Forwarded to and from all parts of the world.

Passengers met on arrival. Letters and Telegrams received to await addresses.

Supplies.—Every article for Domestic use, including Wines, Provisions, &c.

Contracts entered into for Landing, Clearing and Forwarding heavy Goods and Machinery.

Agencies and Correspondents throughout all the Presidencies.

TENDERS.

PRINCE OF WALES' HOSPITAL, KOLHAPUR.

THE TIME for SUBMISSION of TENDERS has been EXTENDED to the 15th instant.

R. J. SHANNON, B. A. C. E.,
State Executive Engineer, Kolhapur.

State Executive Engineer's Office, Kolhapur, 2nd November, 1880.

NOTICE.

MADRAS COTTON CLEANING COMPANY, (LIMITED).—The Undersigned is prepared to RECEIVE OFFERS for this Company's properties situated at Pulladam, in the Coimbatore district, consisting of BUILDINGS, COTTON PRESS GINS, and other MACHINERY.

CLEMENT SIMPSON, Liquidator.

Madras, 3rd September, 1880.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

MISCELLANEOUS STORES, KEROSINE OIL, &c.

TENDERS are INVITED for the supply of Miscellaneous PETTY STORES, Articles of COUNTRY PRODUCE, KEROSINE OIL, &c., required by the Company for 12 months from 1st January, 1881. Forms of Tender may be obtained. Samples seen, and further particulars learned upon application at the Storekeeper's Office, Byculla.

Sealed Tenders, if accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 500, in Cash or Government paper, as a guarantee of good faith, will be RECEIVED by the Agent at the Company's Offices Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, the 17th November, after which hour no Tender will be received.

The Agent does not BIND himself to accept the lowest, nor to assign a reason for the rejection of any Tender.

ALFRED KING, Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, 21st October, 1880.

OVER 11,000 LBS. SOLD WITHIN THIRTY-SEVEN MONTHS.

CONFECTIONERY.

ALMOND HARDBAKE, Cocoanut Hardbake or Eggs and Bacon, Pistachio Nut Hardbake, Almond Bar, Almond Toffee, Everton Toffee, Ginger Toffee, Lemon Caramels, Barley Sugar (red and white), Vanilla Rock, Lemon Star Rock, Strawberry Rock (pink), Orange Blossom Rock (yellow), Peppermint Paradise Twist, Peppermint Snow Rock, Victoria Rock, &c., &c.

FRUIT DROPS.

Acidulated Lemon (crystallized), Lemon Barley Sugar (red and white), Orange, Jargonel Pear, Peppermint, Pine-Apple, Raspberry, Rose, Strawberry, Apricot, Cherry, Cayenne, Vanilla, &c., &c.

All at 12 annas a lb., Cash. Re. 1 per lb if Booked.
12 lb. cases of assorted Sweets at Rs. 10 per case.
6 „ „ „ „ 5 „

Cash with order or per Value Payable Post.

SPECIALITIES.

Pistachio Nut Cream Bar, Vanilla Caramel, Cocoanut Cream Bar, and Chocolate Cream Toffee	Re. 1 per lb., Cash. Re. 1-4 if Booked.
Vanilla Chocolate, Chocolate Cream Bar, Combination Cream Bar, Vanilla Chocolate Paste, Italian Cream Chocolate	Rs. 2 per lb., Cash. Rs. 2-4 if Booked.

SPECIAL TERMS FOR MERCHANTS.

Our Sweets are universally admitted to be the Freshest, Cheapest, and Best obtainable in India, and we shall be obliged if you will send for case, and thus afford us an opportunity of proving the assertion.

For the information of our Friends in Bombay, we have pleasure to append the following :—

Dear Sirs,—Please send, as before, 2 boxes, 12 lb. each, of your delicious Sweetmeats. They are much admired.

T. N. HARWARD, Colonel,
Commanding R. A.

Mean Meer, 11th March 1880.

Dear Sirs,—Please send on trial to the "Darjeeling Club" three 12lb-cases of your assorted Sweets at 10 per case, and another case containing a lb each of your other Sweets. If the "Club" approves of the Sweets, the orders will be large.

M. POWER,
Honorary Secretary, Darjeeling Club.

Darjeeling, 3rd April, 1880.

_ Since the above order was executed, 33 cases of mixed Sweets have been supplied.

Dear Sirs,—Please send to Mess, 3rd Madras Cavalry, 4 cases (of 12 lbs. each) of your mixed Sweets, same as last.

H. CRACROFT, Captain,
Mess Secretary.

Saugor, 1st June, 1880.

BUNCOMBE and CO.,
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS, ALLAHABAD.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

Lessees .... Geo. Norville and Geo. Crofton.
Stage Managers, J. Burton and G. Crofton.
Season 1880-81.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

The Company sailed from Liverpool on Tuesday, 19th October, per s. s. Hispania, and will comprise the following artistes :—

Mrs. Digby de R. Willoughby.	Mr. John Burton.
Miss Edith Wilson.	Mr. Denbigh Newton.
Miss Clara Hutchinson.	Mr. J. Turner.
Miss Emily Blain.	Mr. R. Cowell.
Miss Violet Vivian.	Mr. George Crofton.
Miss Minnie Nordt.	Mr. Frank Stuart.
Mrs. Norville.	Mr. George Norville.

Musical Director	Mr. Dudley Wyatt.
Scenic Artiste	Herr Maurice Freyberger.
Mechanist	Mr. Morton.

GEO. NORVILLE,
Business Manager.

ANGLO-SWISS MILK

is received by EVERY MAIL STEAMER.

Per Tin, Cash, Annas 8.

TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld.

TREACHER'S MILK PUNCH

FOR COCK-TAILS AND PICK-ME-UPS.

Per bottle Rs. 2. Cash per doz. Rs. 20.

TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

THE undersigned is PREPARED to RECEIVE TENDERS on or before the 15th instant for the landing of this Company's stores, materials, and fuel in Bombay for one year from the 1st January next to 31st December, 1881.

Copy of the conditions and form of tender, on which only tenders will be considered, can be obtained on application at undersigned's office.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

F. MATHEW,
Agent and Chief Engineer.

General Offices, Bombay, 5th November, 1880.

SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.

All descriptions of Goods are supplied at Co-operative Store prices for Cash by

HENRY S. KING & CO.,
65, CORNHILL, LONDON,
whose new illustrated
CASH PRICE LIST

will be sent post free on application, or may be obtained from King, King & Co., Bombay, or King, Hamilton & Co., Calcutta.

BASEL MISSION, MANGALORE.

Tiles, Roofing and Flooring, Sky-lights and Ventilators, Hollow and Solid Bricks, Tubes, etc. For Samples and illustrated Price Lists apply to

WARDEN and Co.,
Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency.
14, Medows Street, Fort.

IN the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the MATTER of the INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT X of 1866 and in the MATTER of the NEW FLEMING SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY, Limited, in Liquidation.

HENRY R. CORMACK, NOWROJEE FURDOONJEE, and MICHAEL R. DeQUADROS } Official Liquidators.

Notice is hereby given that upon application at the office of the abovenamed official liquidators, at No. 28, Apollo Street, Fort, on or after the 22nd day of November next, a second DIVIDEND at the rate of 12½ per cent on all claims allowed by the Court WILL BE PAID to the creditors, who are required to produce at the time of such application the Promissory Notes or other vouchers held by them.—Dated this 21st day of October, 1880.

ARDESIR HORMUSJEE,
Attorneys for the Official Liquidators.

IN the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the MATTER of the INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT X of 1866 and in the MATTER of the NEW ALEXANDRA SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY, Limited, in Liquidation.

HENRY R. CORMACK, NOWROJEE FURDOONJEE, and MICHAEL R. DeQUADROS } Official Liquidators.

Notice is hereby given that upon application at the office of the abovenamed Official Liquidators, at No. 28, Apollo Street, Fort, on or after the 22nd day of November next, a second DIVIDEND at the rate of 15 per cent on all claims allowed by the Court WILL BE PAID to the creditors, who are required to produce at the time of such application the Promissory Notes or other vouchers held by them.—Dated this 21st day of October, 1880.

ARDESIR & HORMUSJEE,
Attorneys for the Official Liquidators.

PAREL REFRESHMENT-ROOM,

OPPOSITE NEW WORKSHOP, G. I. P. R.

THE undersigned begs to announce that having become manager of the above ESTABLISHMENT he has introduced CHEAPNESS to ensure the patronage of the Public. Breakfast, Tiffin, and Dinner, consisting of substantial and tasty viands, will be served at convenient rates; and Liquors of all descriptions, Oilman's-stores, Perfumery, Tea, Coffee, &c., will be offered at a small percentage over cost price.

Treacher and Co's Sodawater, Lemonade, Tonic, and other Waters will be sold at their own rates.

Lovers of Billiards, Pools, Pyramids, &c., will also find great reduction of charges.

Contracts for refreshments, &c., at Parties, Concerts, Balls will be undertaken and satisfactorily carried out.

DHUNJIBHAI EDULJI BHARUCHA.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT,—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice that the Fifth SESSIONS of 1880 of OYER and TERMINER and GENERAL GOAL DELIVERY will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on SATURDAY, the twentieth day of November next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, and other Felonies, Perjuries, Trespasses, and other Crimes, Misdemeanors, and Offences, had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear, and determine in the like manner all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs, and Oppressions, had, done, or committed by any of Her Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon, the Government of Bombay, or with any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also that at the same time and place will be holden a SESSION of ADMIRALTY for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences, and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein that they are to attend at the time and place above mentioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators, and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments, and other Remembrances, to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated this 30th day of October, 1880.

W. MAITLAND,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Bombay, Sheriff's Office, 30th October, 1880.

PIGOU, WILKES, AND LAURENCE'S

ALLIANCE PRIZE GUNPOWDER,

Specially recommended for

ALL BREECH-LOADING GUNS AND RIFLES

AND FOR CLEAN AND EFFECTIVE SHOOTING.

FIELD GUN TRIAL, 1875.

The "ALLIANCE" Gunpowder was used by the Winner in Three Classes out of Four at this Trial, held at WIMBLEDON May, 1875.

THE GRAND PRIX CASINO, MONACO, 1878.

The Winner of this Prize used P. W. & L.'s "ALLIANCE" Gunpowder.

FIELD TRIAL OF EXPLOSIVES 1878.

P. W. & L. obtained

"THE HIGHEST AVERAGE FIGURE OF MERIT"

In the Competition conducted under the management of the Editor of "THE FIELD."

TREACHER AND COMPANY, Limited, having been appointed SOLE AGENTS in the Bombay Presidency for the above celebrated Gunpowder, have pleasure in introducing it to the notice of Sportsmen in Western India. For strength, excellence of quality, and uniformity of composition the "Alliance Prize Gunpowder" is unsurpassed, and its rapidly extending sale fully testifies to the manner in which it is appreciated by those who have used it.

No. 6 Grain in 1 lb. Canisters	Cash Rs.	2-4
Do. per original case of 25 lbs.	„	50-0

Indents for 4 cases [100 lbs.] supplied on best Wholesale Terms.

TREACHER and COMPANY Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

OLD GLENLIVET.

THIS WHISKY is a blend from some of the most noted Distilleries in Scotland, and is guaranteed to consist of PURE MALT SPIRIT only. It is thoroughly matured, very mellow, and entirely free from any smoky or objectionable flavour.

As large holders of the different kinds from which the Blend is made, we are in a position to allow the various Distillings to become thoroughly amalgamated before being bottled, an advantage which consumers of the article will readily appreciate.

TREACHER & Co. feel that it would be an insult to the intelligence of their Constituents to *put forward* Chemical Analysis and Medical Reports regarding this "Fine Old Spirit," as, however gratifying these may be in themselves, they are obviously useless as affording a guarantee that the Spirit offered is the same as that commented upon.

TREACHER & Co. consider that the proper test of excellence of any article consists in the demand for it, and judged by that standard, the fact that the sale of their "Fine Old Glenlivet" has increased more than tenfold during the past three years, and continues monthly to increase, may be accepted as conclusive proof of its character and value.

Samples sent on application.

Per 1 dozen case..Cash Rs. 22-8.

☞ SPECIAL QUOTATIONS TO MESSES, CLUBS, CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES AND OTHERS FOR QUARTER CASKS, HOGSHEADS, AND PUNCHEONS, WHICH ARE ALWAYS KEPT IN STOCK AT THE COMPANY'S WINE CELLARS, BYCULLA.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

RUGS AND MAUDS.

	Rs. a.
"THE ORIENTAL, a Capital Rug for the Districts, Long and Wide, Soft and Warm, in a variety of colours; the best value in India	14 0 16 0
The AUSTRIAN, made from the best wool, in a variety of cheerful colours; a first-rate Carriage Rug	22 0 24 0 26 0
THE SANDRINGHAM.—One of the lightest Rugs made, very warm, in a variety of neat colours, reversible, most suitable for a Lady	36 0 40 0
THE CAMPAIGN RUG, fitted with air-pillow in corner, which can be used at pleasure	25 0
SCOTCH MAUDS, a large variety in plain colours, Heather Mixtures, Shepherd, and Fancy Checks	26 0 30 0 35 0 40 0

REAL WHITNEY BLANKETS.

	Rs. a.
Best White, made from Fine Wool	26 0
Superfine do. do. extra large	31 0
Scarlet, useful for Travelling	24 0
Superfine, extra large	32

DISCOUNT.—TWo Annas in the Rupee for Ready Money.

HOAR & CO., OUTFITTERS. BOMBAY.

WEDDING, BIRTH-DAY AND CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

ARTICLES OF UTILITY AND ORNAMENT IN

BEST ELECTRO-SILVERED PLATED WARE.

	Rs. a.
Breakfast Cruets, in numerous elegant patterns	from 8 0
Beer Mugs, a large variety of patterns and designs	„ 10 0
Biscuit Boxes, a very choice assortment of artistic patterns	„ 18 0
Butter Dishes, a variety of attractive patterns	„ 18 0
Cruet Frames, Three, Four or Six Bottles	„ 12 0
Claret Jugs, with Metal, Glass or Porcelain Body	„ 20 0
Candlesticks, with straight or Tulip shades, per pair	„ 20 0
Cake Basket, in many ornamental designs	„ 25 0
Dishes, Vegetable or Beefsteak, in sets or separately	„ 65 0
„ Triflange, Three Compartments in one Dish	„ 80 0
Dessert Knives and Forks in cases, Plated Ivory, or Pearl Handles	„ 55 0
Egg Frames in various sizes and styles	„ 30 0
Fish Carvers in cases, various patterns	„ 18 0
Fish Knives and Forks, in cases, Pearl, Ivory or Plated Handles	„ 85 0
Ice Pails, several descriptions	„ 10 0
Ice Pitchers, the Best manufactured	„ 45 0
Inkstands, a great variety, suitable for presentation	„ 8 0
Knife Rests, in numerous devices, per pair	„ 3 0
Muffineers, in cases or separately	„ 7 0
Menu Stands, Shell, Crown, Bird and other patterns, per doz	„ 6 0
Napkin Rings, in cases of six, or separately	„ 1 8
Pickle Frames, Two Pure Cut Glass Bottles	„ 25 0
Salvers in all sizes, Engraved or Embossed	„ 20 0
Salt Cellars in set in cases or separately	„ 12 0
Soda Water Stands, for 3 Bottles	„ 16 0
Sardine Boxes to take original box	„ 18 0
Tea and Coffee sets, in numerous patterns	„ 150 0
Teapots in great variety of styles and sizes	„ 6 8
Toast Racks	„ 10 0
"Tantalus" Liquor Frame	„ 150 0

SPOONS AND FORKS OF THE BEST MANUFACTURE.

CUTLERY TO SUIT ALL REQUIREMENTS.

DETAILED LISTS ON APPLICATION.

S. ROSE AND Co., 9, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

MEIFFRE NEVEU AND CIE.,

LADIES' GENERAL FRENCH OUTFITTING ESTABLISHMENT,
RAMPART ROW AND CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO

LADY FERGUSSON.

MEIFFRE NEVEU and Co. have much pleasure in informing their constituents that they have JUST RECEIVED their first Shipment of NEW GOODS for the COMING SEASON, which embraces the LATEST FASHIONABLE PARIS NOVELTIES introduced in India.

TRIMMED and UNTRIMMED HATS and BONNETS, specially selected by their Paris firm from the LEADING HOUSES in Paris.

READY-MADE DRESSES of the latest Paris fashions just received.

MEIFFRE NEVEU and Co.'s DRESS-MAKING DEPARTMENT is under the management of EXPERIENCED ASSISTANTS, and ALL ORDERS entrusted to them will be PROMPTLY EXECUTED with the greatest care and attention, and in a STYLE unequalled by any other house in India.

MEIFFRE NEVEU and Co. most respectfully solicit an INSPECTION of their FRESH STOCK of PARIS NOVELTIES for the COMING SEASON.

MEIFFRE NEVEU AND CIE.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

CAMPAIGN KEYLESS WATCHES.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,

BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

In Open Crystal face cases	Rs. 25 0 0
In Hunting cases	„ 30 0 0
In Half-Hunting cases	„ 35 0 0

Two years' guarantee. Sent post free to every Station in India.

MESSRS. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co. beg to draw particular attention to the above watches, and confidently recommend them to every person who wants to buy a watch: CHEAP, STRONG, and GOOD.

These watches are of moderate size, in an extremely well-made and tight-shutting German Silver case. The movement is protected inside by a glass dome.

The movement has a Patent Lever Escapement, built on the soundest scientific principles.

The watches are keyless, and the hands are set also through the keyless mechanism, so that there is no necessity of opening the watch.

The watches have a second hand.

The figures of the dial and the hands are left extra bold, so that the time can be seen instantly on a glance at the dial, and in nearly complete darkness.

The watch, as a whole, combines strength with all the conditions necessary to good time-keeping.

This watch has proved a complete success as a CAMPAIGN WATCH, and its usefulness is recognised by the daily increasing demand from all quarters of our Army in the field.

To Shikaries, Sportsmen, &c., these watches will prove to stand any amount of rough usage and handling.

We guarantee riding will not effect the working of these watches.

We dare confidently say that these watches, if treated with ordinary care, and cleaned once every two years, will give a 15 years'good service.

Every watch is fitted in a wooden case, in which will be found a spare glass, and a spare mainspring.

We receive now regular shipments of these watches by each mail, and every order can for the future be executed by return post.

Only watches that have been examined and timed are despatched on orders.

2 years' guarantee. Packing and postage free.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

N.B.—In order to protect our watches from inferior articles brought on the market under simi'a names, we engrave our name, or stamp our name, on all of them.

Illustrated Catalogues giving details of our enormous stock of pocket Watches, Clocks &c., sent free on application.

Our new Illustrated Catalogue for the coming season will appear shortly.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LAST NIGHTS
LAST NIGHTS
OF
HERR BITTERSMANN'S

GRAND CONCERTS,

TONIGHT, SATURDAY, 6th NOV., 1880.
THIS TALENTED COMPANY WILL PLAY THE FOLLOWING AT
TEMPLE BAR.
ENTRANCE FREE TO BILLIARD SALOONS,
BALCONY Re. 1,
BY REFRESHMENT TICKET.
EVERY EVENING AT 9

NEW AIRS.
NEW SELECTIONS.
NEW DANCE MUSIC.

PART I.

March	Auersperg	Ziehrer.
Overture	Orpheus	Offenbach.
Duett	Die Schwalben	Kuicken.
Waltz	Amschoenen Rhein	Keler Bela.
Waltzer Rondo		Gumbert.

PART II.

Potpourri	Uiber Land u Meer	Staab.
Silver Threads		Danks.
Waltz	Les cloches de Corneville	Metra.
Cavatina	Ernani	Verdi.
Galop	Champagner Charli	Muinzer.

TEMPLE BAR.

NOW READY,

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY,* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy .... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

KHAMGAON STATE RAILWAY.

ON and after MONDAY the Fifteenth of November, 1880, the Khamgaon State Railway will be RE-OPENED for Passenger and Goods Traffic, and will be WORKED by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company.

On and after the same date, until further notice, TWO mixed TRAINS will RUN daily between Jalamb and Khamgaon in connection with Passenger Trains on the Nagpur Extension, as under, namely :

DOWN.		A. M.	P. M.	UP.		A. M.	P. M.
Jalamb	Dep.	11-0	5-15	Khamgaon.	Dep.	9-15	3-15
Khamgaon.	Arl.	11-45	6-0	Jalamb	Arl.	10-0	4-0

Passengers and Goods and Parcels will be BOOKED THROUGH between Khamgaon and all Stations on this Railway, and also between Khamgaon and the Stations on other Railways with which through-booking is established.

All the rules as to booking of Passengers, Goods, &c., which are in force on the G. I. P. Railway will be applicable to the Khamgaon State Railway.

Information as to fares, rates, &c., can be obtained at the Stations or from the undersigned.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the fifth of November, 1880.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance....Rs. 10
Single Copy .... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT,

MANUFACTURED BY
LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT COMPANY.

THE ONLY Preparation AUTHORISED to be called by the above name, by BARON LIEBIG, the Inventor.

2 oz. Jars, Cash Rs. 1-2. 4 oz. Jars, Cash Rs. 2-0.

The Public are recommended to the use of this particular Preparation, as there are sold many others of inferior quality and strength, whose effect will but disappoint the Purchaser.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—No exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

HAMILTON'S.—It is by far the best Hotel I have ever stayed at in Bombay. W. SHIPP, Resident Engineer, G. I. P. Railway.

PUPS.—WANTED your ADDRESS immediately by Mumps on account of urgent lucrative business of England.

FOR SALE at BENNETT'S AUCTION TO-DAY a D.B. B.L. C.F. GUN in case complete, in good order.

NUBIAN BLACKING, in large and small Bottles, can be had at P. GRANT & SON'S, Saddlers, 31, Medow Street.

THE DELICIOUS sparkling PHOSPHO is sold at all Hotels and Refreshment-rooms. Sole proprietors, B. PHILLIPS & Co., Poona. Bombay Depôt, 17, Churchgate Street.

WANTED, SECOND-HAND LAWN-MOWER in perfect working order. Apply to KING, KING and Co.

JUST RECEIVED, a further supply of Ladies' Black and Grey Plush GAINSBOROUGH HATS, Rs. 9 each.—Badham, Pile and Co., Bombay.

JUST RECEIVED, a fresh supply of Ladies' French Kid SHOES, Rs. 8-8 per pair; Kid Button BOOTS, Rs. 9-8 per pair.—Badham, Pile and Co., Bombay.

TO LET.—The ALTAMONT, on Cumballa Hill, whole or in portion. For particulars, apply to DADY MANOCKJEE LIMJEE, 1, Church Street, Fort.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1880. Price Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-2-6. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE at BENNETT'S AUCTION to-day a handsome English-built BUGGY by Lewis, Salisbury, in very good repair, the property of a gentleman having no further use for it.

MR. DAVID GOSTLING offers himself for election in the new Corporation and Town Council, and will be happy, if elected, to give the Municipality his best services in Engineering and other matters.

TO LET, DWELLING ROOMS and OFFICES in Forbes Street, a SHOP in Elphinstone Circle, and GODOWNS in Hornby Row. Apply to the Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited, Elphinstone Circle.

FOR SALE at BENNETT'S on Saturday, 6th November, a first-rate Polo PONY and a good trotter. Can be seen at the Colaba Hotel.

WANTED, a Second-Class ENGINEER to take charge of a pair of Nasmyth presses up-country. Apply, with testimonials, KNOOP and Co.

THE Little Wanzer sewing-machine is the best and cheapest sewing-machine known, and can only be had from John Roberts & Co. Particulars on application.

TO BE LET, FURNISHED, Rs. 350, UNFURNISHED, Rs. 300, per month, from 15th November, for one year, a COMFORTABLE BUNGALOW, large garden.—The Ridge, Malabar Hill. Apply by letter to G. STEWARD, Bombay Club.

LOCK-STITCH SEWING-MACHINES at 8 as. per shilling, to close an agency account.—Little Wanzer hand, Rs. 42; do. on stand, Rs. 50 & 55; Wanzer A, Rs. 50; E, Rs. 75 and 85; F, Rs. 75; darning-machines, Rs. 22. Apply to SWIFT and FARROW, 42, Medows Street, Fort.

A LADY residing in a large country-house healthily situated in North Wiltshire will receive three children to be educated with her own little ones. English, French, Music, &c. A mother's care and a very happy home. Terms moderate. Highest references both in England and India. Apply in the first instance to P. care of Messrs. Wm. WATSON and Co. Agents, Bombay.

TURKISH DELIGHT and TURKISH FIGS, Re. 1 and 12 as. per box respectively, at PEARSE'S 23, Apollo Street and 23, Rampart Row.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

LOAF SUGAR.

WE have FOR SALE, CAREW and COMPANY'S SHAJEHANPORE LOAF SUGAR at Rs. 29 per cwt.

W. M. MACAULAY & Co., Agents.

MINTON'S TILES.

MINTON'S ENCAUSTIC and MOSAIC FLOORING TILES for Halls, Verandas, Staircase, Landings, Bath Rooms and Fireplaces. For particulars and prices apply to

DAVID GOSTLING, Architect,
26, Apollo Street, Bombay.

NOTICE.

TO BE SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION in the I. G. DOCKYARD on MONDAY, the 8th November, 1880, and the days following, a quantity of old unserviceable Marine Stores, consisting of Awnings, Canvas, Sails., Rope (Coir and Europe), Boats, Booms, Masts, Yards, Iron, Brass, Copper, Lead, Wooden Cases, Casks, Tins, Drums, Coal-dust, &c. Also a quantity of spare Machinery. Terms of sale as usual, and for further particulars apply to the Marine Storekeeper.

G. O'B. CAREW,
Superintendent of Marine.

I. G. Dockyard, Bombay, 25th October, 1880.

NOTICE.

TENDERS will be RECEIVED up to the 25th November, 1880 for the purchase of the MYROBALAN or HIRDA CROP of the Belgaum and Kanara Districts of the season 1880-81.

2. In Belgaum the aggregate collection at the usual depôts is expected to be about 5,500 candies, and in Kanara about 4,500 candies of 560 lbs. each.

3. For further particulars apply by letter or wire to Belgaum, directed to the undersigned, who does not, however, bind himself to accept the lowest or assign reason for the rejection of any tender.

W. PEYTON, Lieut. Col.,
Conservator of Forests, S. Division.

Conservator's Office S. Dn., Camp Yellapur, Kanara District, 25th October, 1880.

NOTICE TO H. M.'s JUSTICES OF THE PEACE RESIDENT IN THE CITY OF BOMBAY.

I hereby give NOTICE that a meeting of H. M.'s JUSTICES of the PEACE resident in the CITY of BOMBAY will be held in the Town Hall on TUESDAY, the 9th November, 1880, at half-past 4 o'clock in the afternoon, for the election of a member of the Municipal Corporation in the place of the Honorable Morarjee Goculdass, C. I. E., deceased.

HORACE. W. BARKER,
Clerk to H. M.'s Justices of the Peace.

Bombay, Office of Clerk to H. M.'s Justices of the Peace 29th October, 1880.

TELEPHONIC COMMUNICATIONS.

UNTIL further notice all LETTERS and other matter in connection with the TELEPHONE and its introduction into BRITISH INDIA to be addressed to

CLEMENT D. LEGGATT,
care of
Messrs KING, KING & Co.,
Bombay.

27th October, 1880.

CHINCHPOOGLY STEAM PATENT ROPE-WALK.

ROPES, best quality Patent Manillas; Hemp, Oiled and Unoiled; Europe Hemp, Tarred; Coir Oiled and Unoiled; Lines; Twines, &c.

Manufactured of all sizes under European Superintendence, and Test Notes granted when required.

Tarpaulins, plain, oiled, tarred, or painted, warranted not to crack or stick together, also supplied from the Rope-Walk.

The price for Manilla Ropes is Rs. 27-8-0 per Cwt. For further information, apply to

HEPTOOLA, SHAIK, ADAM & Co.
No. 6, Apollo Street.

SEEDS ! SEEDS ! ! SEEDS ! ! !—Anticipating the requirements of up-country customers, who have early cold season, we beg respectfully to intimate that we have JUST RECEIVED our first cold season supply of ENGLISH FLOWER and VEGETABLE SEEDS from England and Germany.

We have also just received a fresh consignment of SEEDS, CARTER'S SEEDS, in hermetically sealed boxes, which, having been specially put up to our order, are far superior to any usually imported in this country. They are sold as under :—

Flower Seeds, Rs. 5-10 | Vegetable Seeds, Rs. 10-15.

Early applications most respectfully solicited.

PALEKAR & Co.,
Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

Bombay, 13th September, 1880.

NOTICE.

TENTS ! TENTS ! ! TENTS ! ! !

THE undersigned begs to inform the Public that he has always in stock a large number of new and second-hand TENTS as under, FOR SALE or HIRE, at moderate rates. The second-hand Tents are new lined and complete with all conveniences. An inspection is early solicited.

DOUBLE POLE TENTS.	
Dining Tents with 2 or 3 rooms	32' by 22'
Ditto	31' by 21'
Field Officers	29' by 17'
Captains	24' by 14'
Rowtee	24' by 14'
Stable for 4 horses.	
SINGLE POLE TENTS.	
Subalterns	18' by 14'
Ditto	14' by 14'
Hill Tent	12' by 12'
Ditto	10' by 10'
Staff Officers	12' by 12'
Bechoba	12' by 12'
Ditto	10' by 10'
Stable for 2 Horses.	
Rowtee in Circular form.	
Necessary	5' by 5'
Ditto	4' by 4'
Field Service Tent for General Officers. Weighing	200 lbs.
Ditto ditto for Commanding Officers Do.	150 lbs.
Ditto ditto for Officers Do.	80 lbs.

All applications addressed to the Undersigned will receive prompt attention.

ADUMJEE PEERBHOY,
Government Contractor and General Merchant.

Address to Parel Road, Old Imambara, near Baboola Tank, Bhendi Bazar, Bombay.

PROVISION FOR OLD AGE COMBINED WITH A PROVISION FOR THE WIDOW AND ORPHAN.

EXAMPLE.

A CIVILIAN, European or Native, aged 20 next birthday, wishes to lay apart a sum of about THIRTEEN RUPEES a month in such a way that his savings will be securely invested until the time of his retirement from Service; and that should he die beforehand, a provision will be secured for his relations. By payment of a sum of Rs. 163-0-0 per annum (or at the rate of about Rs. 13-0-0 per mensem) as the premium for an endowment Assurance, he will become entitled to Rs. 5,000 on attaining age 55; and should he die before attaining that age—even after payment of only one year's subscription—the full sum of Rs. 5,000 will be paid to his representatives. [*Vide* Table III. of Prospectus.]

THE SAME PROVISION, IF COMMENCED

at age 25 would cost about	FIFTEEN RUPEES a month;
at age 30	EIGHTEEN RUPEES a month;
at age 35	TWENTY-ONE RUPEES a month;
at age 40	TWENTY-EIGHT RUPEES a month;
at age 45	FOURTY ONE RUPEES a month;

The rates for other Ages, also for Endowments payable at Ages 45, 50, and 60, and all further information, may be obtained on application Premiums can be paid half-yearly, quarterly, or monthly, at slightly increased rates.

There is an obvious advantage in effecting Investments of this nature *early in life* :—by delay the rate of subscription increases:—death may occur before the intended provision is made:—or health may fail and render the life ineligible for Assurance.

ORIENTAL LIFE COMPANY

Head Office :—ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

MANAGER AND ACTUARY
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.

N.B.—Every Payment of Premium carries its Proportionate value, which cannot lapse, and for which Promissory Note is granted.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND

And a complete mitigator of Pain,
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM,
Has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.

Or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

General Agent at Bombay—
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
Pir Mark near Jumma Musjid

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 5.

BUSINESS having been suspended from the departure of last mail until yesterday morning for the Dewali holidays, we have practically only two days' operations to report upon. These, if not large, have at all events been on a more active scale than before the holidays. Exports show a shade more life, and as supplies from up-country of Cotton, Wheat, and Seeds may be expected to increase steadily, we may look for a considerably larger volume of business going forward in the course of another week or two. Imports all round are pretty steady, but the Dewali bargains in Piece-Goods having been comparatively small, the market lacks the incentive to activity which they were expected to give. Freights are stronger, the quotation for Liverpool by ready steamer being 40s. for measurement, but this is mainly owing to a sudden demand having sprung up for Rice shipments hence to Liverpool. During the week a considerable number of steamers having been fixed for future loading at 37s. 6d. U. K. and Mediterranean, 40s. Continent. Money continues abundant, depressing Sterling Exchange, but affording great strength to Government Securities as well as stocks and shares generally.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on 30th ultimo was only issued yesterday. As we anticipated when writing for last mail it shows a material reduction in the strength of the Bank, the Cash Balance being less than the previous week by 36 lacs. This, however, is doubtless owing to withdrawals in anticipation of possible requirements during the holidays, and in all probability something like an equivalent recovery will be shown in to-morrow's return. In any case the general market is as easy as ever, and although there may be a shade more demand for money as our export trade develops, we think the amount of funds available is too large, and the outside surroundings of the market too easy, to render any rise in rates of discount probable until well after the turn of the year. At the moment loans at call can be had on Government Securities at 1½ to 2 per cent.

EXCHANGE.—Sterling rates closed last mail-day with every sign of weakness, and although Council drafts brought the comparatively full figure of 1s. 7 13-16d., we opened on Thursday after the holidays at 1-32d. under that rate for demand Bank Bills. To-day a further decline of 1-32d. has taken place, making current quotations :—Bank Bills on demand 1s. 7¾d., Telegraphic 1s. 7 23-32d., 3 months' sight 1s. 7 27-32d. ; Credits, 3 months' 1s. 8d. ; Documents, 3 months' 1s. 8d. to 1-32d. ; Francs, 3 months' 2·11¼ per rupee. The ready transactions have necessarily been limited by the holidays, and the forward business of the two days has likewise been small and more in Bank Bills than private paper. For future delivery quotations may be given as 1-32d. per rupee per month over ready figures for buying, but the Banks are sellers at proportionately a shade better, April-May demand being obtainable at 1s. 7 29-32d. per rupee. This may be taken as fairly indicating the existing opinion as to the course of the market. Up to the end of the year the Banks are more willing buyers than sellers, but later on they prefer selling to buying at present reduced rates. At the same time there can be no doubt that for the time being a further fall is anticipated, and an after recovery is by no means so generally anticipated as it was.

On Calcutta, rates have receded to par for demand, and there are no sellers of 60 days' sight, for which any quotation would be quite nominal. On China, the quotation for 60 days' sight drafts is Rs. 220 per 100 dollars nominal. From Hongkong the latest quotation by wire for 4 months' sight Bank Bills on London is 3s. 9⅛d. per dollar, and from Shanghai 5s. 1⅞d. per tael.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.—The market opened with a strong upward tendency, and although some irregularity was apprent yestesday owing to weaker advices from Calcutta, this was only temporary, and to-day there have been eager buyers again at a further advance. We now quote :—Fours at Rs. 98⅞ and Fours-and-a-half at Rs. 107⅞. High as these figures may appear to be, there are still believers in a further rise, as with money at 1½ per cent. per annum there is no more favourable investment for Bank funds.

SHARES also feel the benefit of the existing ease in money. The Banks are of course unable to adopt this form of investment, but outside capitalists naturally turn their attention to what pays them best, and as a natural consequence all the leading companies have undergone a material improvement in value. In *Bank* shares, Bank of Bombay are ½ per cent. higher at Rs. 712½, Agras Rs. 3 higher at Rs. 135, and Nationals Re. 1 up at Rs. 103. In *Land* Companies, Colabas have been strong without advance of Rs. 40, and Port Canning firm and Rs. 30 higher. *Press* Companies have been in strong request, and our quotations show an advance of Rs. 200 in Fort Press, Rs. 175 in Prince of Wales, Rs. 50 in Apollo, Rs. 25 in Colaba and Sind Press, and Rs. 10 in Berar. *Spinning and Weaving Mill* shares have been in active demand at advancing rates ; the mills being all well employed at paying figures. Our quotations show an advance since last mail-day of Rs. 200 in Bhownugger Mill, Rs. 80 in National, Rs. 60 in Albert, Rs. 37½ in Oriental, Rs. 35 in Morarjee Goculdas, Rs. 30 in Jawraz Balloo, Rs. 27½ in Dhurrumsey, Rs. 25 in Empress, Alliance, Khutao Mucconjee, and Victoria, Rs. 20 in Alfred, Hindustan, Manockjee Patit, and Soonderdas, Rs. 15 in Bombay United, Prince of Wales, and Sholapore, Rs. 10 in Coorla and Mazagon, and Rs. 2 per share in Anglo-Indian. Amongst *Miscellaneous* Companies, Bombay Saw Mills, Bombay Burmah Trading, Kurrachee Landing and Shipping, and Treacher & Co., Limited, have all been in request at an advance of Rs. 5 to Rs. 20 per share.

PIECE-GOODS.—For the first few days of the week very little was done, the dealers being all engaged with the Dewali festivities, but the day before yesterday the new year contracts began to be made, and since then a large business has been done, the actual transactions being estimated at 3,000 to 3,500 packages. As compared with an ordinary week's transactions this may appear a large clearance ; but it is by no means an outside quantity ; certainly less than last year, and less than was generally anticipated on this occasion. The market consequently, although showing more life than before the holidays, is by no means so strong as some people anticipated ; and considering Manchester prices and the existing level of exchange, the fact that no practical advance in values has been established is to some extent disappointing. Stocks, however, are large, and, notwithstanding the indications of a good demand in the future, dealers will be slow in replenishing their holidays until they have their hands disengaged. In *Local* goods the clearances of the week may be put at 2,500 packages at an average of 8⅝ to 8⅞ annas per lb.

TWIST.—A somewhat better demand has been experienced for English Yarns of late, and for Mule Twist of the higher counts an advance of ¼ anna to ½ anna per lb. has been established. Stocks, however, are unquestionably heavy, and unless the offtake continues large, we cannot look for a general improvement. *Local Yarns* have not been so active as goods, and the 2,000 bales, which have changed hands since last mail left, have not brought any quotable improvement in prices.

METALS.—*Copper.*—A comparatively large business has been done since the termination of the holidays, and prices may be quoted As. 4 to As. 8 per cwt. higher. Stocks are moderate, and the position fairly firm. *Yellow Metal* is firm at an advance of As. 4 per cwt., stocks being light. In *Iron* there has not been much done, and with large supplies in hand we have no change in prices to note.

COALS.—Just after the departure of last mail, sellers forced down prices to Rs. 16 per ton for Davison's and Cardiff, and business to some extent was done at that figure ; but since then sellers have inclined to go on at the rate, and Rs. 16-8 may be considered the quotation to-day with few, if any, sellers at the price.

COTTON.—Owing to quiet accounts by wire from home, combined with an important rise in freights here, ready quotations for old Crop have given way Rs. 2 to Rs. 4 per candy, but for new Cotton future delivery previous figures are maintained. The purchases reported during the week make up a total of about 3,000 bales, of which we put down for export about 1,000 bales old, and 600 bales new Cotton. The latter mostly consist of Dewali bargains for new Broach, March delivery, at Rs. 230¼, and Akote at Rs. 219.

The accounts of the growing crop continue steadily to improve. Round about Khangaum the drought in the early part of the season has injured the plants, so that not more than a half crop can be anticipated from that quarter ; but the other parts of the Omrawuttee districts now promise well, and the out-turn will be better than last year. Hinghunghaut promises well, and Broach and Dhollera could scarcely be more favourably spoken of. On the whole, there can now, we think, be little doubt that season's exports will be exceeded.

The *Receipts* of Cotton from up-country to date give the following comparisons :—

	1880.	1879.	1878.
For the Week	4,022	4,196	4,202
Since 1st September	41,002	58,600	27,327
Since 1st Jan.	1,095,849	821,370	885,728

The *Clearances for Sea* since the departure of last mail have been 2,921 bales, making a total since 1st January of 840,474 bales, against 623,985 bales for the same period last year.

The following are to-day's quotations for Full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost, and Freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without Commission :—

	Per Candy.	Per lb. C. & F.
Old Good Omra (Nominal)	Rs. 211	5 7/16d.
" F.G.F. do.	" 203	5 7/32d.
" G.F. do.	" 192	4 31/32d.
" Good Dhollera (Nominal)	" 200	5⅛d.
" F. G. F. do.	" 212	5 7/32d.
" Do. do. Dec. delivery	" 200	5 5/32d.
" G. F. do. Ready	" 193	5d.
" G. F. Comptah	" 172	4 31/32d.
" F.G.F. Gujerat Dharwar	" 198	5¼d.
New Akote (March delivery)	" 219	5 11/16d.
" Good Omra do.	" 215	5 9/16d.
" F.G.F. do.	" 210	5 15/32d.
" Good Hingunghaut, Feb. delivery	" 232	5 15/16d.
" Good M. G. Broach, March do.	" 229	5 29/32d.
" F.G.F. Dhollera, May delivery	" 202	5 9/32d.

SEEDS.—*Linseed.*—The firmness in ready freights has latterly reduced the quotation for ready stuff, and to-day's quotations are Rs. 6-14 to Rs. 7 per cwt., but for April-May delivery of New Crop there are still buyers at Rs. 6-9 per cwt. *Rapeseed* is firm, but not in active request at Rs. 5-14 per cwt. for April delivery of New Guzerat. Of both this Seed and Linseed the crops promise remarkably well. *Gingelly* is dull and not active at Rs. 40½ to Rs. 41½ for Mixed, and Rs. 42 to Rs. 42½ for White.

WHEAT is rendered dull by the difficulty experienced in finding steam tonnage for Liverpool at a reasonable rate, and although holders are comparatively firm, the quotation has been reduced to Rs. 31 to Rs. 31-4 per candy for Soft White. Even at this level, however, we are above the parity of the home markets.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

———	Shares.	Am't.	Paid up.	Last Divi dend	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	5p. ct.	712½
Bank of Bengal	12,000	500	all	8 do.	745
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 do.	640
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	100,000	10	all	3 do.	135
Chart'd Bank I. & C.	40,000	20	all	6 do.	275
Chart'd Mercantile	30,000	25	all	6 do.	280
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank	40,000	28½	all	8 do.	400
National Bank of India	37,320	25	12½	5 do.	103
Oriental Bank	60,000	25	all	5 do.	275

PRESS COMPANIES

Akbar Cotton	150	5,000	2,850	50	1,110
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18p.ct.	425
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	132p.s.	1,110
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	2,400	2,200	375	1,875
Bellary	625	1,000	1,000	20 p. s.	500
Berar Cotton Ginning and Press Co	600	500	all	40	420
Broach Cotton Ginning and Press Co	1,400	250	all	10	52
Colaba Press Co	500	1,880	1,880	50	800
Dhollera Press and Ginning Co	500	300	all	21	230
East India Press Co	700	1,000	1,000	00	1,075
Fort Press Co	150	8,500	8,500	300 p.s.	2,650
French Press Co	300	500	all	45 p. s.	410
Sind Press Co	400	2,000	750	50	500
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	15 p. s.	275
New Indian Press	1,000	350	350	11	140
Prince of W. Press	120	......	1,500	75	1,300
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co	100	1,000	750	100	1,200
Sassoon Press Co	300	500	500	25	480xd
Volkart's Press Co	150	1,000	all	50	530

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Saw Mills	100	1,000	1,000	100	750xd
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited	1,250	100	100	8 p.c	A141 B130
Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	225	2,125
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	15p.ct.	10
Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Co.	500	500	300	36	450
Mechanics' Building Co.	4,000	50	50	3 p.ct.	20
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	..	80
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	10p.ct.	20
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	250	1,000	1,000	100p.s.	340
Treacher & Company	2,000	500	all	7½	705
Thacker & Company	1,000	100	100	10	140

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 12-2-6
Carolas	" 236
Mexican Dollars	" 224
Five-Franc Pieces	" 231
Bar Silver, 17 to 17½ betterness	" 106-10-3
Gold Leaf	" 19-5-6
Bar Gold, 10 oz. English, 100 touch	" 19-5-9
Australian Gold, 100 touch	" 19-4-0
Bombay Bar Gold 100 touch	" 19-7-0
Pekin Gold Bars	" 19-4-0

BOMBY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 30th Oct. 1880.

Open, 444 miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	51,778	0	0
Merchandise	73,608	0	0
Telegraph	569	0	0
Other Receipts	2,000	0	0
Total Rs.	1,27,955	0	0

Corresponding week in October 1879.

Open, 444 miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	43,950	0	0
Merchandise	61,843	0	0
Telegraph	330	0	0
Other Receipts	1,000	0	0
Total Rs.	1,07,123	0	0
Increase Rs.	20,832	0	0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE ship Orthes, 1,206 tons, Captain P. Macfarlane, with sail to-day for Calcutta in ballast.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Rajpootana, 1,312 tons, Captain A. W. Mann, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Surgn-Major Nicholson, one gentleman, Private Tucker, and 39 deck.

THE P. and O. Co's. steamer Avoca, 904 tons, Captain R. Murray, which arrived in harbour on the 4th instant, from China, brought the following cargo :—From Hongkong.—1,078 chests tea, 25 bags betelnuts, 1,240 cases cassia, 5 packages raisins, 1,188 packages chinaware, 159 cases glass, bangles, 40 packages copper cash, 40 packages sundries, 3,100 bags sugar, 2 cases white copper, 9 packages silk-waste, 100 packages silk, 4 cases brass leaves, 177 bundles matting, 16 cases beads, 3 cases tin leaves, 136 packages Chinaroots, 1,523 packages sugarcandy, 486 packages fire-crackers, 15 packages papers, 8 cases vermillion, 67 packages aniseed, and 217 cases camphor. From Penang.—27 cases mace, 10 packages nutmegs, 22 packages benzoin, 425 packages gambier, 52 cases tea, 32 packages, china, roots, 32 cases glass bangles, 3 packages mattings, 3,500 nos. planks, 50 parcels sapanwood, 201 baskets dammer, 122 packages gram, 50 bags sago, 78 packages coffee, 20 package pepper, 8 packages kajaputtee oil, and 100 casks clay.

DEPARTURE OF CHINA MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co's. steamer Kashgar, 1,514 tons, Captain S. F. Cole, sailed yesterday for China, with China mail, chests of opium, general cargo, and Revd. T. Gordon as passenger.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commander.	From.
5	Rajpootana (s)	Mann	Calcutta, Oct. 12.
	H. M. S. Serapis	Twis	Portsmouth, Oct. 3.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commander.	Destinations.
5	H. M. S. Malabar	Grant	England.
	I. G. Dalhousie	Powell	Kurrachee.
	Bokhara (s)	Johnson	Australia.
	Arundel	Profumo	Chittagong.
	Kashgar (s)	Cole	China.

The ship Orthes, Macfarlane, to Calcutta, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Chinsura, to Coast and Calcutta.
Steamer Sicily, to Antwerp.
Brig Amizade, to Mozambique.

CALCUTTA.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 1.—Steamers City of London and Chupra. Ships Glenburn, Oenone, City of Lahore and a ship (numbers undistinguishable).

DAILY IMPORTS.—NOVEMBER 5.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Branksome Hall s—10 cases clocks, Hajee Cassum Tar Mahomed ; 635 bundles sheet iron, Ramchunder Mahadew and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Coompta s—502 pigs lead, Edward Bates and C ; 150 drums linseed oil, Tyebally Chandabhoy and Co ; 50 drums linseed oil, Jewabhoy Heptoolabhoy ; 50 crates earthenware, Jaffer Somjee ; 100 kegs red lead, Hemraz Khimjee.

Cohanim s—35 cases brandy, Dunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

Ambrose—50 cases Old Tom, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

Singapore s—30 cases whiskey, Dhunjeeby Cowasjee.

Bokhara s—131 boxes silver coins (Rs. 3,00,000), The C. M. Bank ; 100 cases candles, Essofally Sumsoodin ; 100 boxes window glass, Hassumally Lallmeya.

Helena s—50 cases copper, Lyon and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Vorwaerts s—25 cases claret, Treacher and Co.

FROM VENICE.

Bokhara s—100 boxes silver coins (Rs. 2,50,000), The French Bank.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Manilla s—75 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOVEMBER 5.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Branksome Hall s—10 tons bones, Edward Bates and Co ; 890 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co ; 12 cwts kapilla, Ruttonjee Jewraz ; 192 bales wool, Hurjewan Vussonjee ; 45 bales wool, Pelly and Co ; 101 bales cotton, Ookerda Khattow ; 59 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co ; 41 bales cotton, Wagiee Bhimjee ; 4,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers ; 400 bags rice, Coorpall Nursee ; 400 bags rice, Takersee Mallsee ; 1,600 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Bangalore s—3 bundles shawls, Hajee Atta.

FOR ANTWERP.

Sicily s—1,500 cwts wheat, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Kashgar s—6 chests opium, Hajee Essac Ellias ; 38½ chests opium, Hajee Adum Esmall and Co ; 28 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co ; 33½ chests opium, Ebram Noordin and Co ; 76 chests opium, E. D. Sassoon and Co ; 16 chests opium, Currimbhoy Ebram.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Kashgar s—19½ chests opium, S. E. Sassoon ; 25½ chests opium, M. S. Gubbay and Co ; 9 chests opium, A. D. Ezekiel ; 19 chests opium, Sewbux Joowarcemul ; 4 chests opium, Sivnath Ramnath ; 50 chests opium, Tata and Co ; 132 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co. 2 chests opium, Goolabroy Mungolchund.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 4th November, 1880.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. .... 29·880
Temperature of the Air .... 81·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer .... 70·9
Dew Point .... 65·8
Relative humidity of Air .... ·612
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8.) .... 0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.) .... 89·3
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.) .... 71·0
General Direction of Wind .... WNW, NE, ENE, E, NW, NNW, N, NNE.
Movement of wind in 24 hours* 284

*From midnight to midnight.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 4.

Young, Lieut., Poona Horse, on leave, from Seroor.

NOVEMBER 5.

Nicholson, Surgn.-Major, on sick leave, from Cannanore.
Kilgour, Capt., 2-5th Fusiliers, on leave, from Agra.
A'Court, Capt., 85th Foot, on duty, from Thull.
Palmer, Surg., 3rd Bengal Cavalry, on sick leave, from Meean Meer.
Maxwell, Lieut., R. A., on duty, from Nusseerabad.
Williams, Capt., 5th Fusiliers, on sick leave.
Handcock, Major, Asst. Adjt.-Genl., on leave, from Meerut.
Brody, Capt., 6th Regt., on sick leave, from Cawnpore.
Cusack, Surgn., on duty, from Deolalee.
Maxham, Surgn.-Major, on duty, from Deolalee.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 5.

Repton, Capt., R. A., on medical certificate, to Japan.
Chester, Lieut.-Col., Comst. Dept., on duty, to Peshawar.
Bagshawe, Major, 35th Madras N. I., from leave, to Banda.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

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BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.

BYCULLA SCHOOLS.—Day scholars are received on payment of fees varying from Re. 1 to Rs. 5 a month according to Standard. Half fees for 2nd and all other children of the same family ; Standards 1—8 in the Boys School.

1—5 in the Girls' School. Apply to the HEAD MASTER or LADY SUPERINTENDENT.

Byculla, 3rd Sept.

NOTICE.

PASSENGERS TRAVELLING on the B. B. & C. I. LINE can obtain copies of the BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily Edition on the same day at the Bulsar Station.

Agent : EDULJEE PESTONJEE DESAI, Wine Merchant.

Messrs. C. MARCKS & COMPANY,

OF

BOMBAY and POONA,

HAVE the pleasure of announcing that Mr. A. MENIST, Oculist's Optician, of Amsterdam and London, has appointed them AGENTS for the sale of his celebrated PEBBLE SPECTACLES and EYE-GLASSES, BINOCULARS, &c.

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Mr. MENIST'S NON-PRESSURE EYE-GLASSES have a spring so made that it may be twisted in any direction without breaking, and they maintain their position when worn without any pressure or leaving any mark when removed.

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Mr. MENIST has left instruments with Messrs. C. MARCKS and Co. which enable them to test each eye separately, for it frequently happens that they differ more or less in power.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS and Co., for the convenience of clients who may not wish to purchase Mr. MENIST'S GLASSES, have also in stock some of their own manufacture, at lower prices, in Gold, Silver, and Steel frames, and though the quality of the pebbles is admittedly not equal to those of Mr. Menist, yet it is very good, and much superior to most of what is sold as the "finest Brazilian Pebbles."

Pamphlets may be had on application.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

MARRIAGES.

JACOB—CLARKE—November 5th, at Girgaum Mission Church, by the Rev. H. C. Squires, George Jacob, of the Bombay Civil Service, to Emma Christina, eldest daughter of Col. A. Ross Clarke, C. B., R. E.

ROUGHTON—BELFOUR—November 3rd, at St. Thomas, Cathedral, Bombay, by the Rev. F. L. Sharpin, George Woodford, second son of James John Roughton, Esq., of Kettering, Northamptonshire, to Christabel Edith, eldest daughter of the late Edmund Belfour, Esq., of Grove House, Putney, Middlesex.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1880.

THE semi-riotous farce which was played out on Thursday week at Coorla, at an annual meeting of the New Dhurrumsey Spinning and Weaving Mill, is worthy of particular notice. The Joint-stock Companies' Act, which was framed for the development of industries by joint-stock enterprise, and by which the claims of creditors and the rights of shareholders are supposed to be protected, has been [illegible] sufficiently elastic to enable anyone who can command a sufficient number of votes to carry a proposition at a special general meeting of shareholders to raise himself to the dignity of a "life agent." This being the faulty state of the Act, many of our joint-stock companies have provided themselves with life agents, or what is, perhaps, more to our purpose, have had life agents thrust upon them. Now what is a life agent in Bombay ? some will ask. A life agent is a capitalist elected partly by the shareholders, and chiefly by himself, to control the affairs of the company, with the aid of a board of directors approved by the said agent. And he controls the affairs of the company accordingly, under the theory that as the shareholders and the life agent possess a joint-interest in the company, the life agent must work for the benefit of the company. But this theory is shorn of much of its plausibility in practice for in practice it so happens that the life agent must be the first man paid by the company. His quarter or half-anna commission on every pound of yarn manufactured in a cotton-mill must be paid before the shareholders can lay claim to any dividend. In seasons when the trade is dull and profits meagre all, or nearly all, the profits go to the life agent in the shape of commission. It seems strange that an agent voluntarily elected by the shareholders to conduct their business should be favoured in such a manner above themselves. One would have thought that in counsels where common-sense prevailed the life agent and shareholders would share the profit or loss equally : that is to say, when Rs. 20,000 were available as the profit of the half-year, the life agent and shareholders would divide that profit equally, and that they would continue to do so until the amount of the dividend to be distributed to the shareholders equalled the full amount claimed by the life agent. Or the proposition might be stated thus : the life agent shall on no occasion receive for his commission a larger share of the profits of the mill than the total sum that is to be divided amongst the shareholders. Such an arrangement would be fair, though by no means desirable in the interests of joint-stock enterprise ; still it would have the effect of inducing the life agent to look a little way beyond his own commission. This he need not now do ; for so long as the mill is working in such a way as to provide his commission, he may utterly disregard the interests of the shareholders. We have had many examples in Bombay in which our mills have been kept working solely for the benefit of the life agent, and where the shareholders have been called together, half-year after half-year, to sanction the payment of all the realized profits of the mill to the life agent. It has required no little heroism on the part of shareholders to go on with this work of self-sacrifice ; but our mill-shareholders are equal to all emergencies, and whenever they are summoned under a section of the Joint-stock Companies' Act to assemble together to "bless their enemies," the way in which the self-sacrifice has been made has redounded to their credit. In no single instance have they forgotten their duty to the life agent. Sometimes, and then only in the heat of debate, umbrellas have been used in giving vent to their pent-up feelings ; but the umbrellas have always been turned against one another, and never against the life agent. What might be the moral or physical effect of a joint-charge of umbrellas, if made upon the life agent, we have no proof in Bombay ; neither would we encourage or advise such a demonstration. A few angry shareholders have made themselves conspicuous by declaiming against the life agent, but these discontented ones have invariably been answered or put down, as occasion required. Some malcontents have declared that, so far as their own interests were concerned, it was preferable to wind up the company and sell the mill, but the difficulty has always been to obtain the necessary number of votes to carry the proposal ; and in this way several mills have been kept out of liquidation, when common-sense demanded that they should have been sold. It comes, then, to this, that a body of shareholders is used by the life agent to secure for him a commission as profits which he could get in no other way than at the expense of his fellow-shareholders. He enjoys all the privileges and more than all the profits which belong to full ownership, while his risk in the event of the insolvency of the company is not only less than would be the risk of full ownership, but insolvency itself places him in the front rank as a creditor of the insolvent company. Let insolvency come, and the life agent can rise into opulence out of the ashes. The shareholders will lose everything, the life agent nothing. Such being the pecuniary advantages of a Bombay life agent in our mill-companies, advantages summed up in the words of the proverb "heads I win, tails you lose," it need excite no surprise that contests for life agencies should be undertaken whenever an apportunity offers.

Now the new Dhurrumsey Mill shareholders have blessed themselves with a life agent, and since the election of such an agent the mill has not been very profitable—to the shareholders. The New Dhurrumsey is the largest mill in Western India ; its subscribed capital stands at 60 lacs of rupees. The shares, which were at one time valued at Rs. 2,000, were reduced as low as Rs. 200. Recent speculation, added to some improvement in the in-door working of the mill, has revived the value of the shares to Rs. 480. But if these shares are worth anything at all, they are clearly worth more than one-fourth of their subscribed capital, especially at the present time, when every well-conducted mill is realizing a full profit on its subscribed capital. So thought a number of disappointed shareholders who went out to Coorla on Thursday week to take part in the annual general meeting. It was contended at that meeting that Bombay was a more convenient place for the assembly of that meeting than Coorla. The reply to this objection was that the directors wished the shareholders to go round the mill and observe its working for themselves. If Bombay mill-shareholders ever evince an interest in mechanics, it is not usually displayed on the days of the annual meetings ; and, perhaps, it would have been as well if the directors had held their annual meeting in Bombay instead of at Coorla, when the objection raised against the meeting at Coorla could not have been raised. If the directors were strong in the number of their supporters, it was still not desirable to provoke the further hostility of a number of dissatisfied shareholders. An objection was also raised at the meeting to the nomination of members to the board of directors from amongst the members of the agents' firm and others who have a personal interest in supporting the agents. Mr. Gordon pointed out that the then existing board consisted of a sort of happy family composed of two members of the agents' firm, the solicitor of the company, and the brother of a mehta in the service of a creditor of Messrs. Merwanjee Framjee & Co. "You have thus," said Mr. Gordon, "a board composed entirely of the agents of the company and of the agents' nominees ;" and this system of composing a board of directors was described by Mr. Gordon as "utterly vicious." The only effect which Mr. Gordon's representations had upon the meeting was to replace the solicitor of the company, who retired from the board, by the nomination of Mr. Goculdass Madhowjee. Mr. Gordon protested against this election "on the ground that it would be equivalent to the introduction of another member of the agents' firm into the board. It was well known that Messrs. Merwanjee Framjee and Co., the agents, were indebted to Goculdass Madhowjee, and that their commission, or part of it, was mortgaged to him. His share in the business of the direction would therefore be to protect the agents, at all hazards and under all circumstances, instead of acting exclusively in the interest of the company." If this description of the composition of the board of directors of the new Dhurrumsey Mill is at all accurate, we may well call in question the common-sense of the majority of the shareholders. There is no decency in the vote of the majority of the shareholders, and there can be confidence in such a board by the discontented shareholders. The report of the meeting showed that a very large number of discontented shareholders were present on the occasion, but it showed also that their opposition was deficient in organisation. We find one angry shareholder saying, "The agents should give up their commission ; we get no dividend"—another shareholder, "Twenty lacs of rupees have disappeared ; you will now see the *tamasha* in the High Court, I suppose"—and a third shareholder, "Sit down, sit down, you disgrace your grey beard ; you have no sense according to your grey hair." If instead of giving utterance to their feelings in this way, the discontented shareholders had held a previous private meeting to adopt a concerted action, although such action might not have resulted in their favour, they would have impressed the agents' party with more respect. But Bombay shareholders are proverbially long-suffering, and the New Dhurrumsey shareholders are no exception to the rule. They were carried away to Coorla and beaten in their own mill.

But then comes the question—can nothing be done to put down these life agencies ? We see that they are selfish, onesided, not only quite unnecessary, but injurious, an affliction to honest shareholders, and a source of quarrels and disagreements. That they are selfish and onesided is apparent enough, for the agent thrives not only when the shareholders are pining, but he thrives upon his victims after they are killed in insolvency. Surely the Joint-stock Companies' Act never intended that the servant of a company should have a large commission when the company was working at a loss, and it is but a fiction that a large proportion of the shareholders of a company can have given their vote in favour of their own beggary. There must surely be something illegal in the passing of resolutions that sap the roots of an industry, because these resolutions are contrary to common-sense. We do not believe that any self-elected life agent can make good his claim to carry out what can only be regarded as a onesided agreement. Of this much we are certain, that if a case was once carried into the High Court, and a life agent succeeded in forcing the shareholders into his net, the Joint-stock Companies' Act would soon be amended. And even without such a case to stimulate action, it is time that the legislature proceeded to reconsider this Act, and so amend it as to place ignorant native shareholders more out of reach of designing capitalists than they are at present.

MAJOR EUAN SMITH, late Political Officer in Afghanistan, has arrived in Bombay *en route* for England, whither he goes on sick certificate to enjoy a well-earned six months' rest. Major Euan Smith passed through this city from the Persian Gulf last January to take political charge at Kandahar, and he accompanied General Sir Donald Stewart's force from Kandahar to Kabul. After serving with Sir Donald Stewart's force, and earning the highest encomiums in that General's despatches, he was sent with General Roberts' force from Kabul back to Kandahar in August. Major Euan Smith thus made both marches, and was present at the battles of Ahmed Kheyl and Mazra. On his return to India he visited Simla, where he had several interviews with the Viceroy.

REAR-ADMIRAL BYTHESEA, R. N., V. C., C. B., C I. E., the late Consulting Naval Officer to the Government of India, leaves Bombay by to-day's mail for England. The valuable services rendered by this distinguished and gallant naval officer will be better appreciated as the effects of the many reforms in the Marine become more generally known ; the decrease in the expenditure and the increase in efficiency of the Marine establishments, both afloat and ashore, are entirely due to the advice of Admiral Bythesea, whose position as Consulting Naval Officer was so ill-understood by the un-official world that many of the mistakes which became apparent in the administration of the Indian Marine were attributed to him. As Consulting Naval Officer, Admiral Bythesea could only *advise* on the different subjects submitted to him for opinion, and *suggest* improvements, the sanctioning of which rested with the Military Department of the Government of India. Had it not been for the fearless manner in which the gallant Admiral expressed his opinions, many important changes would, perhaps, never have been effected in the working of the Indian Marine Service. On his appointment being abolished Admiral Bythesea's services were cordially acknowledged by the Secretary of State and the Viceroy in Council. Admiral Bythesea may feel that he carries with him the best wishes for his welfare of all those who had the pleasure of knowing him.

THERE is a project under way, which, though it does not immediately concern the Bombay Presidency, is of such national importance as to attract attention here, as well as in Madras, to which division of the country it more properly belongs. We refer to the proposed railway from Shoranore to Ernacollum, near the port of Cochin. A correspondent, whose letter we publish this morning,—one who has a most intimate knowledge of the country,—points out certain conditions which suggest caution in the adoption of the scheme. So far as that portion of the proposed line between Shoranore and Karupadanthay is concerned, there appears to be no objection to its construction, and it might have a chance of paying a fair return for the outlay. But with regard to the other part of the scheme—for a railway from Karupadanthay to Ernacollum—the case is different. It is exceedingly doubtful if a line between these places would attract from the magnificent water-communication which Nature has herself provided sufficient traffic to pay expenses. Transport by boat is almost certain to have the preference over railway-carriage amongst the people, who are used to that means of conveyance. And the cost of construction and expense of maintenance of a railway between Karupadanthay and Ernacollum would prove exceptionally high. The line would cut at right-angles the drainage of a country subject to the heavy rainfall of both the S. W. and N. E. monsoons, and rivers would have to be bridged which would rival the Nerbudda at Broach in the difficulty of erecting structures strong enough to withstand their force when in flood. These streams carry to the sea the torrents of rain which fall on the Western Ghats—hundreds of inches every year ; and in the monsoons they frequently overflow their banks and deluge the country for miles around. Heavy trees from the jungles on the hills are constantly carried along in the torrent, which would endanger the safety of the strongest bridges. Thus, not only would the line be extremely costly in construction, but it would be liable to frequent damage, which would greatly augment the yearly charges for maintenance. These are facts which the Secretary of State for India should consider well before sanctioning the project. As our correspondent points out, it would be a pity to saddle the Governments concerned with a guarantee which would in all probability eventuate in serious yearly loss.

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON IN BOMBAY.

A LOVE-PASSAGE.

"I was feasted out of Bombay, and I was feasted into it."
—*Duke of Wellington's Despatches.*

"I THANK you for the picture, of which, however, I must observe, with my friends here, that the two or three glances which you mention made very little impression on the fair artist, as the picture is as like anybody else, as it is of the person for whom it is intended. I shall write to her, nevertheless, and I propose to tell her that I am glad that those few glances made an impression upon her memory so exceedingly favourable ; and I have employed a gentleman here to draw the picture of a damsel in the character of a shepherdess, which I shall also present as the effect of the impression made upon my memory by the fair artist.

"ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

"Seringapatam, 6th Nov., 1801."

This passage is crystallized in one of the Duke's despatches—shall we say like a gem in a lot of rubbish ? It is addressed to Jonathan Duncan, Governor of Bombay, and tells the old, old story of romance, love, and flirtation. Poor girl !

When the Duke was a gay young aide-de-camp at the Irish Court he was engaged to Lady Catherine Pakenham. While he was in India she had been attacked by small-pox, and shortly after he left England she wrote to tell him her beauty was gone, and that he was a free man. (1)

How could she, living in Bombay, be expected to know all this in those days, when betrothals were not proclaimed from the house-tops ?

The Duke was thirty-two and an uncommonly handsome man, and we do not need his portrait by Lawrence to tell us this. He is described by Mountstuart Elphinstone, in his Bombay and Poona days, as almost at times boyish in his manners. We need not therefore wonder that a Bombay young lady fell in love with the Duke of Wellington. There were dozens more, no doubt.

"How happy could I be with either
Were t' other dear charmer away !"

The wonder to us is that the Duke ever got out of the place. Who this lady was we shall never know. Mrs. Hough (2), who was with us until the other day, could have told us all about it. There were some good sketchers among the Bombay ladies of this period, and Mrs. Ashburner, the friend of Sir James Mackintosh and Amelia Opie, has left us a beautiful vignette in Basil Hall's travels. But, painter or lover, there is nothing to be ashamed of. It was a pure, a tender, and a lofty passion on her part.

"As in the bosom of the stream
The moonbeam dwells at dewy e'en,
So trembling pure was tender love
Within the breast o' bonny Jean."

And we may well believe that she never told her love except on this occasion when she confided the great secret to that "Brahmanical Scotsman," (3) Jonathan Duncan. His ear was never deaf to the cry of suffering humanity, as we may still see from the bas-reliefs on his tomb in the Bombay Cathedral, "Infanticide abolished in Benares and Kattywar," in capital letters, proclaims him the great law-giver, full of mercy as well as justice. What wonder, then, if he turned away his attention from the contemplation of the sickening land tenures of Salsette to the bright eyes and tenures that bound him to the softer sex ? And the Duke—

"Ave Maria, maiden mild,
Listen to a maiden's prayer."

The Genius of Flirtation came to his aid in this great extremity.

"I cannot all day be neglecting Madras,
Or slighting Bombay, for the sake of a lass." (4)

Happy thought. "I shall write to her, nevertheless," Reciprocate her affection ? No not exactly ; pay her back in her own coin ; do to her as she hath done to me, send her her own portrait as she hath sent me mine. O, thou Iron Duke !

A glorious picture this ! Old bachelor (5) acting *black-foot* (6) to a distressed damsel, and the hero to be of "a hundred fights" with one more fyghte added to the number.

The Duke indicates that the picture was that of "anybody." There was one distinguishing feature in the Duke's physiognomy that made him differ from most men. I wonder she did not manage to paint his nose. I have half a doubt that the Duke eliminated this portion of his features in his hasty estimate of the portrait, and that at that particular moment the *genius loci, à la* Pepper's ghost in the shape of Lady Pakenham, was looking over his right shoulder.

There is a bungalow at Khandalla, erected by Mounstuart Elphinstone (Governor, 1819-27), where he very often resided. It is situated on a knoll overhanging a great precipice, down which a waterfall tumbles 1,200 feet in four successive falls. What if, when the snows of age had descended on the fair shepherdess, at some point near this, she drew from her album the picture which Wellesley had sent her ere his brow had been laurelled by one single victory ? You may rest assured that it was brought forth from its hiding-place neither in pain, nor in sorrow, nor in anger, but to a delighted family and friends, herself more delighted than all the rest. And then there was

THE DUKE'S NOSE.

If he never saw his own nose nor the nose in the picture which was gifted to him in 1801, nor any of the hundred duke's noses scattered over the world, it is certain—and who can paint like Nature ? —that he saw this one.

The Duke was very reticent on the subject of the ladies of Bombay or the Dekhan. In all the volumes of his Indian despatches, one and only one, comes in for a share of panegyric. Of one he says : "She is very fair and very handsome, and well deserves to be the object of a treaty." He wrote this at Panwell. The lady was a widow, but the treaty alluded to had nothing to do with matrimony. I think it was *tout au contraire* to give the lady a Government pension of Rs. 1,200 per mensem if she did not marry.

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(1) But he returned to claim her hand, and her hand was freely given, 10th April, 1806.
(2) Mrs. Hough died on 24th June, 1873, aged eighty-eight, and had danced with the Duke in Bombay.
(3) Mackintosh thus designates him.
(4) Lord Macaulay.
(5) Aetat 45.
(6) Go-between in match-making

A CAUTION TO THREE GOVERNMENTS AND THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The local newspapers report that the Governments of Madras, Travancore, and Cochin have come to an agreement on the subject of a railway to be constructed from Shoranore to Ernacollum, near the port of Cochin.

I know something of this line, and would advise cautious procedure. It appears to me that the safest course would be to construct, in the first instance, that part of the line which will connect Shoranore with Karupadanthay. This stands the best chance of being found to pay. But it seems exceedingly doubtful if a line of railway from Karupadanthay to Ernacollum would at all pay, for the reason that it would encounter a formidable, and probably a fatal, competition from the magnificent water-communication which Nature has already provided between those places. Transport by boats is pretty sure to be preferred for goods and passengers because of its comfort and great cheapness. Again, a railway from Karupadanthay to Ernacollum would prove exceptionally costly because it would cut the drainage at right-angles, the drainage of a country unfailingly visited by both the S. W. and N. E. monsoons. Rivers, great and small, have to be crossed—rivers which are never dry, and which roll the torrents from the extensive alpine region to the east, on which hundreds of inches of rain fall. These rivers overflow their banks for miles. Jungle-trees constantly come down, against the impact of which it would be difficult to protect the strongest bridges. Not only would the line thus prove exceptionally costly, but it would be liable to frequent damage, which would greatly augment the yearly charges of maintenance. And when a few fatal accidents have occurred, the rather timid natives of those parts might altogether give up railway-travelling.

These are facts and circumstances which seem at least to deserve the most careful consideration. It would be a great pity to saddle the Governments concerned, especially the two native Governments, with a guarantee which would eventuate in their serious loss from year to year. In these matters the native Governments are not always able to judge correctly for themselves, and therefore they follow the guidance of the British Government, and the guidance of a great protecting Imperial Power ought not to prove fallacious or deceptive.

I trust, Sir, that you will kindly enter this in your next Overland Summary, so that the above facts and circumstances may come under the notice of the Secretary of State before that high authority sanctions the whole project.

A NATIVE OBSERVER.

A CHALLENGE TO MADAME BLAVATSKY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Amid all the sad nonsense that has been written on this subject, I have never seen the simple question asked, "Why do not the Theosophists confound their traducers, once and for all, by fully and freely expounding the secret they profess to possess ?" Madame Blavatsky, in her letter published in your paper, says :—

The time must come when the perfection of Asiatic psychology, and its knowledge of the forces of the invisible world, will be recognised, as were the circulation of the blood, electricity, and so forth, after the first sneers of lampoons died away. The "silly attemps to hoodwink individuals" will then be viewed as honest attempts at proving to this generation of spiritualists and believers in past "miracle-mongers" that there is naught miraculous in this world of matter and spirit, of visible results and invisible causes ; naught—but the great wickedness of a world of Christians and Pagans alike ridiculously superstitious in one direction, that of their respective religions, and malicious whenever a purely disinterested and philanthropic effort is made to open their eyes to the truth.

Her philanthropic efforts to open our eyes to the truth ! Why, the head and front of her offending lies in the fact that she labours only to mystify us ! What we poor sceptics are pining to know is—*How it's done.* And in reply Madame executes a common conjuring trick by, as she tells us, laws of which recognised science knows nothing, and insults us—as the professional is wont to amuse us—by blandly remarking, "That's how its done !" Madame Blavatsky says :—

I am amenable to neither statutory nor social laws for gratifying the interest of members of our society and the wishes of my personal friends by exhibiting to them in privacy various phenomena in which I believe far more firmly than any of them, since I know the laws by which they are produced.

Then, if Madame Blavatsky possesses a remnant of self-respect, to say nothing of philanthropy, let her come forward at once, and give a clear and complete exposition of these laws, that we may know them too. I hereby challenge her to do this. If she declines, let her and her friends be for ever silent, for they will have been

Calcutta, Nov. 2.

FOUND OUT.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Bangalore, Captain H. Wyatt, will sail to-day for Aden and Suez with the Europe Mails and the following passengers :—

For Southampton—Mrs. F. W. Moore and infant, and Mr. J. Ormond.

For Brindisi—Major Jas. Cook, Capt. R. J. Waller, 45th Sikhs, son, and European nurse, Mr. Haig, Mrs S. H. Cook, General Primrose, Mrs. Primrose, 2 Misses Primrose, Admiral and Mrs. Bythesea, Capt. Gaselee, Lieut. T. P. Buston, R. E., Mr. Jas. Douglas, Dr. W. Kay, and Major A. G. Handcock.

For Venice—Mrs. J. J. Collins, infant, and European nurse, Mr. F. F. S. Whateley, Capt. and Mrs. Seton, Mr. A. R. Macdonald, Mr. A. H. Albers and Mr. Wm. Law.

For Aden—Mrs. Clements and child, Dy. Surgeon Genl. Moore, and servant.

THE following passengers have been engaged by the P. and O. S. N. Company :—

13th November, s. s. Indus, Captain S. D. Shatton.

For Southampton—Major J. Lamb, R. A., Capt. H. M. and Mrs. Carter, Mr. and Mrs. W. Woolam, Mrs. Halsey, child and European servant, and Col. M. Boyd.

For Brindisi—Rev. A. O. Hardy and Surgeon H. K. Mckay.

For Venice—Capt. A. G. Hammond, Major-General C. C. Johnson, Mrs. Johnson, and Capt. and Mrs. Mayhew.

20th November, s.s. Surat, Captain W. E. Breeze.

For Brindisi—Col. J. N. and Mrs. Young, Miss Young and European female servant.

For Venice—Mrs. Molesworth, and Mr. H. B. Molesworth.

27th November, s s Nizam, Capt. G. W. Brady.

For Southampton—Mrs. Binny Webster and Miss Webster, a gentleman, Mrs. Talbot Goodridge, 2 children and European nurse, and Major H. A. Fletcher.

For Brindisi—Mrs. and Miss Bell, and Lieut. H. W. Hughes.

For Venice—Major and Mrs. Lambert, and Mr. Wm. Currie.

For Malta—Mrs. C. H. Clay and 3 children.

4th December, s.s. Mongolia, Capt. E. M. Edmond, R. N. R.

For Venice—Mr. O. D. Johnson.

18th December, s. s. Thibet, Captain W. R. Jordan.

For Brindisi—Lt. S. G. and Mrs. Gore and child.

THE NORTHERN INDIA RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

(FROM OUR SHOOTING CORRESPONDENT.)

A BRANCH meeting in connection with the Northern India Rifle Association, whose programme was published in the *Bombay Gazette* yesterday, is to be held at Kirkee on the 27th, 28th, 29th, and 30th of December, under the new rule which throws the competitions open to marksmen throughout India. The adoption of this rule shows a liberal spirit, and is a wise step also on the part of the council, as tending to improve the standing, as well as the finances, of the association. But the advantage is not so great as it might be made by another slight alteration, which has probably not been made only because it has been overlooked. I refer to the number of matches included in the programme, which are open to "any rifle," without any provision being made for placing those who have to shoot with the military weapon on a par with owners of Metford, Rigby, and other match-rifles, with all their improved sighting and wind-gauge arrangements. It is well known that, beyond 500 yards at any rate, the match-rifles have a decided advantage over even the Martini ; and the meeting could not fail to be more popular if points were allowed to men competing with the Martini or Snider in the "any-rifle" matches—say, three points for every ten shots at 600 and 700 yards, four at 800 yards, five at 900 yards, and seven at 1,000 yards, the falling off in the military rifle between 900 and 100 yards being very marked. Otherwise, it will be quite hopeless for those possessing military rifles only—*i. e.*, the majority of volunteers and the soldiers—to think of getting near the Championship of the meeting, of the thirteen matches counting for which five (including seven distances) are open to "any rifle." These matches are,—No. IV., ten shots at 300 yards ; No. V., fifteen shots at 900 yards ; No. VII., ten shots at 600 yards ; No. IX., fifteen shots at 1,000 yards ; and No. XIII., ten shots at 800, 900, and 1,000 yards. Leaving out of consideration match No. IV., and counting the Martini or Snider nearly equal to the match-rifle at 300 yard's, there should be eight points allowed to the Martini for march V., three points for match VII., ten points for match IX., and sixteen points for match XIII.,—making a total allowance of thirty-seven points. There should be a proportionately increased allowance to the Snider, to which the Martini on ten shots at 800 yards, according to the N. I. R. A. programme, allows seven points. The extra points should, at any rate, be allowed in adjudging the Championship, if not for individual matches, as the marksman firing with a Martini, who in 169 shots at all the ranges from 200 to 1000, with a fair proportion of long-range shooting, shall score anything beyond forty points less than the man who has the advantages of a match-rifle, with the "M. B. L." (military breech loader) makes decidedly the best shooting, paradoxical as this may seem to those unacquainted with the two weapons. It may be said, "Why do not men get match-rifles who wish to shoot in these matches ?" But I do not suppose the N. I. R. A. council are so unreasonable. One great object of rifle associations, and the object especially with which they are encouraged by the authorities, is to improve military shooting ; and as before remarked, there are comparatively few volunteers, and fewer soldiers, who possess match-rifles. In the first place, these rifles are expensive ; and in the second, a great deal of special practice is required to shoot well with them. So that a volunteer, or soldier, who would shoot well with his Martini, unless he has a very great deal of time at his disposal, cannot get sufficient practice with both weapons. There is time still, before the meeting, to adopt a rule allowing points to military-rifles in the long-distance "any-rifle" contests ; and I hope, for the sake of the Bombay volunteers, who would like to compete if they can do so on fair terms, that the council will consider the matter.

THE AYAH.

(*Not by Sir Ali Baba.*)

THE following extract from an article, which appears in the *Madras Times*, contains a few particulars about Indian nurses which were not given in Sir Ali Baba's contribution on the same subject to *Vanity Fair* :

Children love all things soft and yielding—water, sand, grain, flowers, feathers and the like. English parents love their children too wisely—not to refuse, to check, to cross, and at times to coerce and correct. None of these things will the Ayah do ; for her master's children she

"Loves not wisely, but too well,"

at least, too fondly and indulgently. She gains indeed her point with children, and can make them do or relinquish what she likes ; but by what means ! what petting, what coaxing, what flattery, what frightening, what falsehoods and frauds ! Seldom or never is there a contest between Ayah and child. Kissing and cuddling, in softest and most winning tones, she calls him king, gold, her frontal beauty-spot, her darling mother, her eyes, her god ; and she promises him all infantine luxuries, and wealth to the utmost verge of her imagination, if he will condescend to take his bath or his medicine, which, of course, she calls not medicine, but sweetest sugar over a pretended sip of which she smacks lips, but if he should resist, or attempt to go where she wishes not, she never dreams of explaining what is right or wrong. No, she gains her point at once by telling of snakes, or *boocheekaras* or hobgoblins. When she suddenly pulls anything out of the child's hand, it is always with a "Sho !" and wave of the arm, as driving away the crow, which, she pretends, has committed the rape. And the ready song, the jotting, the pointing to this, that, and the other object, makes the startled and bereaved little one soon forget his loss. When the urchin grows up, and is no longer to be taken in by these frauds, Papa or even Mamma becomes a bugaboo ; "Mamma calling ; Papa flog," and the like fictions are tried a brief while. When, however, parents do really exercise a little discipline, it is not their offspring alone that are hurt : the Ayah, too, suffers ; and sometimes her tender feelings for the foreign master's child make her forget her position, and interfere, remonstrate, and even chide the parents when they hurt or grieve her pet. Or if she does not venture on so much openly, yet will she soothe and comfort the sufferer, and privately animadvert to him on his wrongs and his parents' naughtiness. What wonder that the child's affections cling to the Ayah, as his limbs too often do to her person ! For when at rest, she squats on the floor, and her lap becomes his couch and easy chair ; when in motion, she carries him astride on her hip, preventing in some measure the development of muscular energy, and inducing bad bodily habits or tendencies. And yet the Ayah is skilful to develop some of the muscles and movements of the body. Well, she knows how to teach the infant to swing or toss his arms, and rock in his seat to her rhythmic cries. Few European benedicts but are familiar with her "Asi dindon," her "Kyveesu," her "Chanjadu." And who can forget her lullaby, for the chorus of which, unconsciously beating swords into plough-shares and spears into prunning-hooks, she rapidly repeats a parody of the Grecian war cry, "Ululu," and a nasal version of the sound "Arre," with which Indian Mahouts direct elephants ; Arabs encourage camels ; Spaniards, mules ; and French sportsmen, their hounds. But not to song alone does she trust to soothe her charge to sleep. Resting his little head on her knee, she administers a series of gentle taps by tilting up this member, till the poor child's brain is stunned, and sleep comes on. Very rarely, however, have the Ayahs of this presidency been known to resort to the dreadful device of drugging children to sleep. When they do so, it is by means of a little opium concealed under the nail of a finger, which is given the child to suck.

When the young idea begins to shoot, the Ayah's broken English, her Indian idiom, her exclamations, contribute their share towards the language and phraseology of the young Anglo-Indian. And alas ! in the afternoon, when the master is at business, and the mistress at rest, or in the evening, when they dine out, the servants do congregate, gossip, discuss queer matters, and tell indelicate stories in the hearing of the children of the house, without the least idea of the extremely pernicious influence they are excercising, or the dragon's teeth of evil which they are sowing in their tender breasts. Then, too, is the Ayah's opportunity for inflicting on the inferior women-servants that abuse, to indulge in which, with impunity and without retort, she considers her privilege and glory, but which her mistress fondly deems her far too respectable to be capable of employing—if indeed, she is at all aware that such things are. This, alas ! is about the worst of the many evils to which the children of Europeans are exposed in this country. The still undeveloped organs of speech of tiny, blue-eyed, flaxen-haired, toddlers may sometimes, by those who know the vernaculars, be heard attempting to utter in a pet some of the foulest Indian expressions.

The Ayah may dozily let the baby's head bump against the floor or the leg of a sofa ; she may sometimes impatiently lug the little master's arm with a jerk, or give missy a light thump in the back ; and more frequently, while she gossips with other servants, she may let the little ones wander away to dangerous places, or sit on damp ground, and become ill ; but never maliciously, and seldom willingly, does she injure or hurt her charges. Indeed, there is more reason to dread an opposite tendency in her : that she may herself in a fit of fondness smack her lips, incarnadined with betel and nut, on fair chubby cheeks, or allow the liberty to her dusky favorites of both sexes ; that she may give the children from her finger-tips an occasional mouthful of her own curry-and-rice ; that she may indulge them or tinge their lips with the merest atoms of the composition that stains her own mouth ; that she may treat them with morsels of trash. Then come lessons in concealment and deceit : "Do not tell Papa or Mamma." Sometimes, alas ! there is a charge to tell Papa or Mamma downright falsehoods.

Besides these injuries to children, Ayahs affect their mistresses and masters in a manner of which some of these latter can take note better than of what has been mentioned above. Ayahs are dreadful gossips and tale-bearers. They are as inquisitive as crows, and cannot help always taking crooked views of European ways ; and they rehearse to one another, not so much what they see and hear, as their own inferences therefrom. However much ladies may resolve to shut their ears to Ayah's tales, they sooner or later give in to their insidious tittle-tattle and chatter, especially out in the mofussil. To their own great injury, they learn to think evil, and much mischief is brewed even

"Twixt those who had been friends in youth ;
For whisp'ring tongues can poison truth."

If then, Europeans in India would guard their children against growing up limp, timid, vain, proud, impure, deceitful ; let them leave them as little as possible with Indian Ayahs. If possible, let them keep them much with themselves, or get a sober honest Englishwoman or Eurasian as house-keeper, governess, or nurse, under whom the Ayah may work, and to whose care the children may be entrusted when their parents have to leave them. This measure would also save the mistress and her friends from liability to suffer from Ayah's talk. The English woman or Eurasian would be more expensive and less servile ; and to deal with her would require more care and self-restraint on the part of the mistress ; but the advantages attending such a measure, and the evils it would avert, are very important and great.

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TELEGRAMS.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

VICEROY'S CAMP, MAGRA, Nov. 5.

Major White has started for Lahore.

The Viceroy's party has just returned after an eight-hours' beat through new jungle. The bag consists of one sambhur and one wild boar. The sambhur was so heavy that it took twenty men to carry it. The party saw a tiger, which, however, escaped.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

MR. PARNELL.

LONDON, Nov. 5.

Mr. Parnell, in a speech at Dublin, declares that he will press to speedy trial the charges which Government has brought against him. It is, he also says, the intention of the prosecution to delay the trial in order to prevent his attendance in Parliament.

ALBANIAN OPPOSITION TO RIZA PASHA.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 4.

The Albanians have opposed Riza Pasha and his escort crossing the Bojana river. The troops retired in pursuance of orders not to use their arms.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.

General Garfield had 213 votes of the Electoral College. A Republican majority has been elected to Congress.

STEAMER MOVEMENT

LISBON, Nov. 4.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Goa left here on the morning of the 4th instant.

PORT SAID, Nov. 4.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Navarino, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here on the evening of the 3rd instant.

LONDON, Nov. 4.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed irregular. Surats in good demand.

The London Cotton market has been quiet.

Fair Dhollera	4⅞d.

The Manchester market has been dull.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper	80¼
4½ do. do.	87¼
3 per cent. Consols for account	100
5 do. French Rente, 1872	119¼
Bar Silver	51 13-16d.

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Reserve of Notes	£13,900,000,	Dec. £1,600,000.
Bills Discounted	£17,300,000,	Dec. £800,000.
Bullion	£27,300,000,	Dec. £1,000,000.

The proportion of the Reserve to the Liabilities is 50 per cent.

The sum of about £400,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for France.

The sum of about £100,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for South America.

We are requested to state that the annual Volunteer Fancy Ball will be held in the Town Hall in December, as early as possible. The exact date will be announced in a few days.

We are informed that the Sea Serpent has been seen this week on two separate occasions by two credible eye-witnesses off Land's End, Malabar Hill. Will one or both of the eye-witnesses favour us with an account of the monster? Of the account which we have heard at second-hand we will only at present repeat this much, that the serpent was from from sixty to seventy feet in length.

Rao Saheb Mandlik's appointment to the Legislative Council meets with the almost unanimous approval of the native press. The papers consider it beneficial in the interests both of the people and the Government. The only objection [illegible] be taken to it is that it gives two represen- [illegible] Mahratta community, and leaves the [illegible] unrepresented ; but, in the opinion [illegible] *ar*, the Rao Saheb's tried ability [illegible] of Council work may be set off against this objection.

The Lahore paper hears of another case of a man professing to be a newspaper correspondent misbehaving in a native State, accepting presents, &c., and finally being ordered to leave by the British Resident. We quite agree that "the employment by respectable newspapers of men of this stamp cannot be too much deprecated, as it tends to bring discredit on the entire Indian press, and in no case is more care required in the selection of a correspondent than when deputing him to a large independent State."

It seems to be the fact that the Maharajah of Kashmir has taken umbrage at the intimation that he could not be allowed to take more than a limited number of followers to the Viceroy's durbar camp at Lahore. The *Civil and Military Gazette* repeats the intimation that "disappointed in the restricted number of the escort permitted to him under the orders of Government, based on sanitary grounds, the Maharaja of Kashmir has determined not to form a camp at all, but to live in his house at Lahore, during the time of the Viceroy's visit."

"Better late than never" is a good motto, and so the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab appears to think. His Honor has called a public meeting at the Lawrence Hall, Lahore, to-day, for the purpose of inviting assistance towards the Patriotic Fund. In Bombay nearly a lakh-and-a-half of rupees have been subscribed.

The announcement of the deaths of three children of the son of the Amir of Bokhara at Peshawar has probably excited some curiosity as to what a prince of Bokhara can be doing in India. The explanation is that the prince quarrelled with his father at Bokhara on account of the Amir having submitted to the Russians, and, deserting his territories, sought refuge with the Amir Shere Ali Khan. He drew a pension of Rs. 2,000 a month at Kabul, until the deportation of his friend, Yakoob Khan, when he emigrated to Peshawar, where he is allowed Rs. 40 a day. He is believed to carry on secret correspondence with the ministers of his father, and says he will go to Bokhara when the throne there is vacant.

Writing of the heavy rainfall of September 18th, Mr. Hill, the meteorologist, states that the fall in the Bijnour district, *viz.*, at Nagina, 32·4 inches, and at Dhampur, 30·4 inches, was "heavier than anything previously recorded in India, or, perhaps, in the world." In the reports of the British Association are recorded two heavy rainfalls in Europe, which vie with the Bijnour registers, *viz.*, on 25th October, 1825, a fall of 32 inches at Genoa in 24 hours, and on 9th October, 1827, a fall of 31 inches at Joyeuse, in the south of France, in 22 hours only.

We are glad to see that something has been done towards punishing the Waziris for their many offences. A telegram to the *Civil and Military Gazette* from Thull, October 30th, states :—1,000 cavalry and infantry, consisting of 18th B. C., 85th Foot, 13th and 20th N. I., and two guns 1-8 R. A., under the command of General Gordon, C. B., accompanied by Major Plowden, D. C., as political officer, made, under the sanction of the Punjab Government, a raid by a night march through Kabul Kheyl in the Waziri valley, some 17 miles, on the 27th, to the most distant Malikshahee settlements, which were simultaneously surprised and surrounded at three different points at dawn of the 28th ; 126 prisoners, over 1,500 head of cattle, and 700 loads of fodder were brought into camp at Thull. One Waziri was killed and two slightly wounded by individuals in self-defence. No further resistance was offered, the surprise being complete. The troops were on the move for twenty-three hours, marching through rough country and the deep fords of the Kurram river, but only one man fell out. This successful incursion was made to bring about prompt payment of a heavy fine imposed on the tribe for offences committed in the vicinity of the camp at Thull for the past two years, and will, doubtless, do so.

With regard to the raid described in the preceding paragraph, the *Civil and Military Gazette* remarks :—The moral effect of this complete surprise and capture cannot be over-estimated. Major Plowden—to whose ability and knowledge of the people he had to deal with, no less than to General Tytler's skill and experience in hill warfare, was due the complete success of the little Zaimusht expedition—has established a reputation for himself on the Kohat border, where the tribes know and respect him for his abilities and numerous good qualities. When the C. B.'s and C. S. I.'s, &c., are showered down at the forthcoming durbar, we hope to be able to congratulate Major Plowden on having received one or other of the above decorations,—a distinction to which his services during the last two years alone more than entitle him.

The male *barasingha* in the Lahore gardens is at present in an excited state, and evidently requires to be looked after. On Sunday afternoon, seeing the female shut into the inner enclosure of the deer park, apparently accidentally, with one of the nilghai, the "monarch of the glen" made most furious efforts to get in, and in fact got into conflict with the nilghai through the fencing. A *mallee* of the gardens ran to separate them, but was immediately attacked and knocked into the muddy ditch, receiving several slight wounds in the face. Another man, seeing him being trampled on, ran in to help, but was himself very savagely attacked, and gored seriously in the throat, losing a great deal of blood. He managed to crawl out, and a crowd of natives gathered, including two policemen, who examined the animal with the utmost curiosity, but did nothing till a gentleman passing made them get a charpoy, drinking water, and clothes, and induced some coolies and the police sergeant to take the wounded man to hospital. The "monarch" is a fine specimen, almost like a royal stag.

A correspondent of the *Englishman* throws another ray of light upon the occultism at Simla. He says :—In all the correspondence about the Theosophical Society I do not think it has yet been mentioned that Madame Blavatsky is the correspondent of a Russian newspaper. A series of letters have appeared in the anti-English newspaper, the *Moscow Gazette*, beginning in No. 305, of 30th November, 1879, purporting to be written from India by a lady member of the Theosophical Society, who signs herself Radha Bai. The letters are headed "From the caves and forest-valleys of India." The writer could not well have been other than Madame Blavatsky. The snake, tiger, and Indian enchanter stories narrated in those letters are entirely theosophical, and steeped in occultism.

The compilation of the official account of the Naini Tal catastrophe, the *Madras Mail* notes, appears to have been entrusted to some youthful civilian—probably the "smart man of his year"—who, however, offends both against good taste in his literary style and right feeling in the attempts at wit in describing an event which has brought sorrow to so many homes. Whoever passed it for publication would have done well to have run his pen through such expressions as the following :—" Floors for dancing," " vulnerable to the attacks of water," " Dr. Walker's watchful eye, rendered more watchful by his possession of property, noticed," " brown torrents brawling down," " burying with a farther or nearer approach to completion a man, a woman, and a child," " rumours murmured." " When the curtain falls it is too late to count the buttons on the coats of the players." Ridiculous as the last sentence would read in any official document, it is heartless nonsense as applied to the awful suddenness of the disaster.

Mr. Bertram Wodehouse Currie, who has been appointed to the Council of India, in succession to the late Sir William Merewether, has no claims to that honor as compared with those which might be put forward by a number of ex-Anglo-Indian officials who are at a loss for employment in London. He is a distant relative of the late Sir Frederick Currie, who was for many years a member of the Indian Council, and who died in 1875. He is fifty-three years of age, and married in 1860 a younger daughter of a baronet. We are not aware that he has been to India. He is related through his mother to the Earl of Kimberley ; and his father, the late Mr. Raikes Currie, was member of Parliament for Northampton from 1837 to 1857. But what has marked him as an eligible man for a seat in the Council of India everybody is at a loss to imagine.

Manrique, the Augustinian Friar, who visited India in the reign of Shah Jehan, gives an account of a great day at Lahore, which is quoted by Mr. Keene in his "Turks in India." It was the birth-day of the Emperor Shah Jehan, who at that time was flourishing ; his prosperity having been lately increased by the recovery of Kandahar from the Persians. The day began with salutes from the guns of the fort ; then followed dances and spectacles. In the afternoon the Emperor visited his mother, and returning to his palace, entertained all his courtiers at a banquet. Then he had his weight taken four times : in rupees, in bags of gold and gems, in cloth of gold and silver with precious drugs and spices, and, lastly, against dainty dishes and confections. Each time the weight that balanced him was bestowed on the poor. Manrique also describes a dinner which was given at this time to the Emperor by Asaf Khan, the father of Mumtaz-i-Mahal, the lady of the Taj. After the dinner, we are told, "twelve dancing-women performed in a manner unsuited to Christian society. After which appeared in the midst three beautiful young ladies in gay and costly garments, bearing in their hands three large and splendid dishes of gold, filled with precious diamonds, pearls, rubies, and other valuable gems." It was Shah Jehan by whose orders the Shalimar Gardens were laid out,—the gardens which are to be illuminated during the Viceroy's visit, the Versailles of the Punjab, as they are called. They were designed to fulfil a vision the Emperor saw one night, of a garden in Paradise.

The *Saturday Review* furnishes some interesting particulars regarding the census of the city of London. It seems that the citizens are desirous of having their numbers taken by day as well as by night, as only about 60,000 people sleep within its precincts, though possibly half-a-million inhabit the city by day. The present returns are most unsatisfactory, as only 356 merchants are registered out of 6,000, and only 33 brokers out of 3,000. On the other hand, there are no fewer than 44 farmers, or one to every 16 acres of the city area, and with them 3 farm-bailiffs, 23 gardeners, and a shepherd, so that London is thus ludicrously made to appear at the head of the agricultural districts of England. The House of Commons has declined to authorize the taking of a day census by the city authorities, but, perhaps, the Lord Mayor and the governing body of the city might rise to the occasion and undertake it for themselves. They may, perhaps, feel compelled to do this in self-defence, as there is some prospect that the management of their revenues may become a party question, and it will then be necessary for them to make their importance as prominent as possible.

PRESENTATION OF AN ADDRESS TO BABU LAL MOHUN GHOSE.

A large meeting of native citizens was held at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute on Thursday last to present an address of welcome to Mr. Lal Mohun Ghose on his arrival from England. On the motion of Mr. Mahomed Ali Rogay, the Hon'ble Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik, C. S. I., was called to the chair.

The Chairman said that he was sorry to read a [illegible] from his friend, Sir Mangaldas Nathoobhoy, who was prevented by indisposition from presiding at the meeting. He said Mr. Ghose was deputed to England last season by the Indian Association in order to represent the wants of India. No doubt in one sense he went to represent a public body in Calcutta ; but although he went from Calcutta he no less represented other parts of India as well (hear, hear), and all he requested Mr. Ghose to bear in mind when he returned to Calcutta was that he was returning not as a delegate simply of Calcutta, but as a delegate of Western India as well. (Applause.) It was with that view that a few words in the form of an address had been penned and circulated. The Chairman then called upon Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy to read the following address :—

To Lal Mohun Ghose, Esq., Barrister-at-law, delegate of the Indian Association of Calcutta, now in Bombay.

Dear Sir,—Allow us on behalf of the citizens of Bombay to offer you a cordial welcome to our city on your first landing on the shores of India after a successful mission to Great Britain. We have anxiously watched your career during your brief sojourn in the West, and we are extremely happy to see that in the delicate position to which you were unexpectedly called you have discharged your duties towards India with great zeal, with marked judgment and discretion, and with ability of a very high order. The cause of India is the cause of principles, and not of parties. It is to the Conservative Liberals as much as to the Liberal Conservatives that India must look and does look for the advancement of her interests ; and we are glad that you have been enabled to secure the kindly sympathies and distinguished co-operation of many eminent statesmen and citizens in Great Britain during your short stay among them. In now wishing you a prosperous journey to your native city, we beg of you to convey this expression of our sympathy and approbation to those whom you so worthily represent.

Mr. Lal Mohun Ghose, who on rising was received with loud cheers, said :— Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,—I can scarcely tell you how gratifying it is to me to meet with such a cordial welcome at the hands of the citizens of what I may call the commercial capital of India. At the same time, I am not so vain or so foolish as to imagine that personally I have done anything to deserve even one twentieth part of your good opinion. But I believe I interpret your feelings correctly in regarding the proceedings of to-day as only one mode of expressing the very deep interest which you all take in those great national questions with which it has been my privilege lately to be associated, especially in another country. Viewed in that light, I see great cause for gratification in a meeting such as this, which seems to me to bring the different parts of this great empire into closer union, and to promote a warmer sympathy between them than had hitherto unfortunately prevailed. But, sir, at the same time, I may say the embarrassing position in which I now find myself has not been of my own seeking. Last year, when I passed through your beautiful city on my return from England, it was suggested to me by a very esteemed friend of mine that I should consent to address a public meeting in this city before I left Bombay. At that time I was able successfully to resist my friend's kind proposal ; but when the same proposal was again pressed upon me this time, I found that it was not only the wish of one or two personal friends of mine, but there existed something like a general desire among your leading citizens that I should discuss with you some of those important questions in which, without distinction of race or creed, we are all profoundly interested as natives of India. (Cheers.) Under these circumstances, I do not much hesitate to accept this invitation ; and now that I am here amongst you, I do not at all regret that I consented to occupy this position, however embarrassing to myself, for embarrassing it must always be to find one's self spoken of in terms of kindness far exceeding what he thinks he deserves. But I would not for personal considerations of that nature willingly forego the very great pleasure which it affords to me to witness a demonstration of this kind of the growing sense amongst us that we are a nation with national duties to discharge, and national privileges to win. (Cheers.) Well, sir, what is the great reproach against us? What is it that our political opponents look upon as a conclusive and a crushing reply to any demands that we might make for increased political rights, or even for a more extended employment of our fellow-countrymen in the higher ranks of the public service? Why, it is this. They tell us that all these demands come only from a handful of mischievous agitators—for that is what they call us—who are to be mostly found in Calcutta, and with whom the bulk of the Indian people, particularly what are called the martial races, including, I have no doubt, those great communities which I see represented here, have no sympathy in common. They also tell us that you look down upon a Bengalee as something worse than a foreigner. Well, is it true, or is it a libel and a calumny? For myself I need no assurance from you, because I can read your answer plainly in your countenances, and in the kind, the almost too kind welcome, which in my humble person you have just accorded to a member of the Bengalee race, which you are represented to despise and to hold in contempt. Well, sir, those superior critics to whom I have already alluded, the writers and the inspirers of those articles, those bitter articles, in the English and the Anglo-Indian press, are open to conviction. But I do hope that some of those whom they seek to delude will read or hear of meetings such as this, and will learn to value at their true worth those deliberate misrepresentations, which are being continually made on the subject. I also hope that the press of this country, and especially of this great Presidency, will speak out boldly on the subject, and will do its duty, and that every effort will be made to give the lie to all these interested assertions. For believe me, gentlemen, that the very first condition of success in the great national struggle in which we are at present engaged is not only that we should be perfectly united amongst ourselves, but that the English people, who are in the last resort, or at any rate in the last resort but one, the arbiters of our destinies, should know that we are so united. The great majority of the people of England, believe me, have no desire to inflict injustice upon any portion of their fellow-subjects. (Hear, hear.) They have no interest in wrong-doing. They only want the requisite knowledge ; and that is for you to supply. Because if the English people once see that the demands which are made in the name of this country are the national demands of a united people, and that the grievances of which we complain are genuine *bonâ fide* grievances, and not merely manufactured by a few mischievous busybodies, such as I and others who act with me are represented to be—if this conviction is once brought home to them, I cannot bring myself to believe that the freest nation in the world will be slow to respond to our appeal. (Applause.) Sir, towards the beginning of March last, about four or five days before I embarked for England, I had the honour of addressing a very crowded meeting of our fellow-countrymen at the Town Hall of Calcutta. At that time I took what was even then regarded by some of my friends as, perhaps, a too sanguine view of the benefits which this country might expect from the Liberal administration when the Liberal party acceded to power. Well, the event which I then hoped for, and which even then I ventured to predict, has now come to pass. The accession of the Liberals to power was hailed with delight by the natives, but now if I may judge from the columns of the native press of this country, I believe there exists a very general feeling of disappointment in regard to the performances of the new Government, as compared with their promises, so far as this country is concerned. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, I am not surprised that you receive that statement with cheers ; nor am I going to deny, to a certain extent, it is a very natural and a very justifiable feeling. I go further and say that at one time I myself felt quite as much disappointed as any of you could possibly have been. But since then I have had the advantage of discussing this question with some of the most distinguished men in England ; and the more I have reflected upon what I have been told in connection with this matter, the more have I been impressed with the necessity of very great patience and forbearance on the part of the people of this country. You must remember, gentlemen, that the present Government have by no means succeeded to a bed of roses. They were, at the outset of their career, burdened with the difficulties of a war of which the least said the better—(hear, hear, and applause),—a war for which they were not themselves responsible, and which, indeed, they tried to avert to the best of their power. And so long as that war was not brought to a termination, so long it was natural that statesmen who had suddenly been called to office should find all their attention engrossed in the solution of the many complicated problems arising out of that unhappy business. So much so that even Lord Hartington was obliged to confess, when a deputation of our countrymen, of whom I had the honour to be one, waited upon him, that he had no time to study or to acquaint himself with the various bearings of those important questions of internal reform to which we ventured to draw his attention. I am free to admit that, as I listened to Lord Hartington's reply on that occasion, I felt my enthusiasm considerably damped. But a day or two later I had the honour of an interview with another cabinet minister, than whom there breathes not a more ardent or a more sincere friend of the people of this country, one whose name is honoured and cherished wherever human genius is admired, and who is as large-hearted a philanthropist now as ever (hear, hear, and cheers). Need I tell you that I allude to Mr. John Bright? (Cheers.) Well, I had the honour of an interview with this great man, and he told me that if I were to read between the lines of Lord Hartington's reply to the deputation, and to make due allowance for the cautious and reserved see character of a minister new to his office, I wouldno cause for disappointment. The same remark has been made to me by more than one of my friends in England ; and I must say that these words of Mr. Bright served considerably to modify the feeling of disappointment or irritation, or whatever else you may call it, which I at first shared in common with all our countrymen, and not our countrymen only. For you remember there was a time when even the most advanced and earnest section of the Liberal party, most hearty admirers and followers of Mr. Gladstone, felt—what shall I say, disappointed is too mild a term? Well, they felt chilled and alienated at the action of the new Government in apparently hesitating to recall Sir Bartle Frere, a man of whom you knew something as your governor, and who was the author of that iniquitous war in Zululand, which has been denounced in unmeasured terms by the members of the present Government when in opposition. Now, gentlemen, what is the lesson that we ought to derive from this incident? It is not that whatever great leaders of parties may say when out of office is said in a polemical sense—though for myself I think it is to be greatly regretted that they should ever say anything in a purely polemical sense—but I think the true lesson is this,—that ministers have a great many difficulties to encounter and to overcome, of which the outside public have hardly any conception, and oftentimes with the very best of intentions, and with the utmost anxiety to do justice, they might find it impossible to carry out, as speedily as they themselves might wish to carry out, some of the very measures which they may have strenuously advocated when out of office. At all events, gentlemen, whether you agree with me or not, I confess I have no experience of the subject. That was the remark made to me by the distinguished statesman whom I have just referred to shortly before I left the country. And then the right honourable gentleman, speaking of India, added that even if he and I had the whole thing in our hands,—although to speak of me in that connection was undoubtedly the boldest figure of speech which even Mr. Bright had ever used,—we should find ourselves unable to effect much more than the present Government had done and were trying to do. Well, gentlemen, there is only one word more which I wish to say on this point. I wish to call your attention to an observation which once fell from the Chief Secretary for Ireland, an observation which, although it was addressed to the Irish people, might have been with equal propriety addressed to ourselves. You have no doubt read and heard a good deal of the Irish Disturbance Bill, which created, as you know, much disturbance in Parliament. Well, though that Bill had passed the Commons, it was, as you know, almost passionately rejected by the landlords in the Upper House. It was only natural that the Irish members of the House should have deeply resented the action of the Lords. Nor was it to be expected that so able and so sagacious a leader of the Irish party as Mr. Parnell would allow such an incident to pass without making use of it as an additional argument in favour of the principles which, rightly or wrongly, he advocates. That, gentlemen, was the first time that I had the pleasure of listening to Mr. Parnell ; and I must say that a more able, a more moderate, or a more well-reasoned speech, one does not often hear even in the British House of Commons. (Hear, hear, and applause.) The speech evidently created a profound impression in the House, and every now and again there came a burst of cheers from the Liberal benches, cheers which you might almost describe as having been wrung from reluctant throats. Even Mr. Forster, although he was obliged on behalf of the Government to oppose the resolution that had been moved by Mr. Parnell, could not help acknowledging his general concurrence with much that had fallen from that gentleman ; and towards the conclusion of his speech the Irish Secretary, speaking in deeply earnest tones, made a feeling appeal to the Irish party amid loud cheers from the Irish members, asking them to exercise some forbearance towards the new Government, and to give them at least one year for the solution of those difficult Irish problems with which the new Ministry were sincerely anxious to deal in such a spirit that they might be able to leave Ireland better than they had found it. Well, gentlemen, you must remember that the ministers said so in reference to Ireland, which is an integral part of the United Kingdom, and which is represented in the House of Commons by upwards of one hundred members. And if that be so in the case of Ireland, how much greater is the necessity for patience on the part of the people of this country? We are not represented in Parliament; we have no political power, direct or indirect ; while the immense distance which separates this country from England, and the general want of knowledge amongst the English people as to the true state of affairs here, preclude the possibility of Indian questions being taken up in England and dealt with in a manner that we should like to see them dealt with. Well, gentlemen, I do not appear here before you in the character of an apologist for Her Majesty's Liberal Government, or for the Liberal party. I think, in fact, it would be, perhaps, much more congenial to me to attack than to defend. But there seem to me considerations of justice and of fairplay, which we should never lose sight of ; and while, on the one hand, we should never slacken in our efforts, while we should strain every nerve to obtain a full recognition of our political rights, we should, at the same time, not be slow to recognize the difficulties which responsible statesmen have to encounter and to overcome. (Hear, hear.) And, gentlemen, on account of the reasons which I have endeavoured to indicate I still think that we have great cause for rejoicing in the change of administration that has recently taken place in England. I do not believe that there ever was an English Government more sincerely anxious to deal justly by every portion of Her Majesty's subjects in every quarter of the globe. And surely a ministry that is presided over by Mr. Gladstone, and which counts among its members such names as those of Mr. Bright and Mr. Fawcett,—such an administration, I say, may well claim the confidence, and may appeal to the forbearance, of the people of this country. Happily the change of administration in England has been followed by something like a change of Government here. The nobleman who now represents the Queen in this country is still new to his high office, and it would be quite premature for us to form any estimate of the policy which he might yet pursue. But I think we have something like a guarantee of a useful and beneficent administration in the fact that Lord Ripon enjoys the full confidence of the foremost statesmen in England. (Hear, hear.) But, gentlemen, it is not enough that we should have wise and good men at the head of affairs both in England and here. If we are ever to acquire those rights and privileges which we all desire to acquire, this stimulus and this motive-power must come from ourselves. (Applause.) We should lose no opportunity of ventilating our grievances and of acquainting our rulers with the opinions and aspirations of the people. At the present moment there are many questions of the greatest importance, which must before long engage the serious attention of the Government. If I am not trespassing too much upon your time and attention, I should like to say a few words upon one or two of these questions. First and foremost is the question of representation. I do not believe there is any subject as to which we are more unanimous. Well, what is the present state of affairs? Half-a-dozen or a dozen gentlemen—I do not know the exact number—sit round the Council table here, and in Calcutta and Madras, and between them they govern and legislate over upwards of 200 millions of people. Two or three native gentlemen are nominated to seats in these Councils. But with a very few exceptions, such as the appointment, the happy appointment that was made last week—(loud applause)—an appointment of which the Government of Bombay a great deal more than you, sir, are to be congratulated,—I say with a few exceptions of that kind, the men who are nominated to these seats are generally magnificent nobodies (laughter), and they no more represent people of this country than the man in the moon might be said to represent them. (Renewed laughter.) I have said there are exceptions ; for we cannot be blind to the fact that occasionally we find men like our worthy chairman, men of sterling independence and honesty, men of great ability and intellectual power, who are not afraid to speak their minds, and to pursue a public-spirited and a patriotic course. (Cheers.) But what happens to these gentlemen, at least to most of them? I believe you, sir, and our friend, Mr. Mahomed Ali Rogay, might give us some very interesting information upon this subject, if you chose. (Laughter.) I believe these independent gentlemen are generally regarded as very inconvenient and very troublesome. Well, the consequence is that, thwarted and humiliated at every step, they sooner or later retire with disgust from the Council ; for they are powerless to do any good, and they retain their seats at the pleasure of the authorities. Well, gentlemen, are you content that such a state of things should continue for an indefinite period to come? I think the country demands, and it is ripe for a demand, that we should have something like a fair and genuine representation of the people in the Councils of the Government. (Hear, hear.) All the representatives should be freely elected by ourselves. You are doubtless aware that in the memorial which was presented to Lord Hartington by the deputation to which I have already referred there was something like an outline of a scheme of public representation submitted for the consideration of Government. I may as well tell you that that particular scheme was drawn up in consultation with such a practical Anglo-Indian statesman as Sir Charles Trevelyan, who, as you know, is one of the most illustrious and highminded of retired Indian Governors. (Applause.) Well, gentlemen, I am persuaded that that scheme, as a beginning, is likely to commend itself to the approval of all our fellow-countrymen ; and at the same time, it is so moderate in its nature that it is not calculated to alarm the most timid or the most conservative of the official classes. But, sir, if the country is with us, let every newspaper throughout this empire, let every public speaker on every platform give expression to what I consider to be one of the most urgent and vital necessities of our common country. Because so long as there is no public representation in this country, so long it is impossible to expect anything like a great legislative measure which would even attempt to deal with any of those grievous wrongs from which this country is suffering. You all know that ours is one of the poorest countries in the world, and yet from this poor country no less a sum than something between 15 and 20 millions sterling is annually drained away to swell the wealth of England. (Applause.) And how much of the industry do you think, how much of the fruits of the patient and unremitting toil of our countrymen is represented by the sum of, let us say, 15 millions? Since a mere abstract or arithmetical statement of figures does not go home to us in the same way as if we were to take a concrete or a tangible illustration, take the case of our miserable ryots, I have often seen them and sorrowed over their lot, even as I have hurried across the country by rail, or while I have wandered about in pursuit of game during one of those shooting excursions in which I occasionally indulge. I have often paused to think and reflect upon the condition of those for whom life is one long trial of existence and unmitigated torments. I have seen them—in fact, all of you have seen them—with scarcely a rag round their loins, with hardly one scanty meal of grain during the twenty-four hours' toiling and sweating under the burning rays of a tropical sun from the dawn of the day till nightfall. We see these men battling with silent heroism against their hard and fearful lot, and assisted in their neverceasing labours by the tiny hands of their little children, who in times of scarcity look up to them in vain for their daily bread. Take the case of these men, who from their cradle to the grave drag on an existence than which one more wretched or more miserable the imagination of man can scarcely conceive. I believe the most liberal estimate would not compute the annual income of one of our average agricultural labourers at more than ten pounds. Well, if that be so, then the sum of 15 millions sterling represents the entire fruits of the industry of at least a million-and-a-half of these wretched beings. And it comes to this, that in order that a few thousand English gentlemen might live at ease and luxury on their return to their native land, more than a million-and-a-half of our wretched countrymen have to toil and slave from year's end to year's end. Can such things be and leave no bitterness behind? The blessings of nature, the gifts which mother-earth yields up in abounding plenty in return for human industry are shared by all God's creatures alike. But, gentlemen, how is it that our Government looks with apparent apathy, with icy coldness, on all this mass of human wretchedness? How is it that no attempt is made to rescue our agricultural population from the abject poverty in which they are sinking deeper and deeper every day? Don't you think that if the people were really represented in the Councils of the Government, we would soon have wise and well-considered measures of legislation calculated to improve the condition of the tillers of the soil, and to develop the resources of the country? Well, you all know, and I believe it will scarcely be denied by anybody, that the peasantry of Bengal, on account of the permanent settlement which prevails there, are far better off than the peasantry of any other part of India. (Applause.) Wherever else you may turn, you find the occupier of the land continually harrassed by the settlement officer. Far too arbitrary systems prevent the employment of capital for agricultural purposes. Well, I was once talking on the subject to a well-known Irish member of Parliament, Mr. Justin Macarthy, and I was greatly struck with some points of similarity between the landlords in Ireland and here. Mr. Macarthy told me that in Ireland a farmer does not venture to put a flower-pot outside his window, lest his landlord should look upon it as an indication of prosperity, and immediately proceed to enhance the rent. Well, the same [illegible] of thing exists in this country, with this difference, that here the State is the landlord. If the exte[illegible] all over India of a permanent settlement, w[illegible] as I have just said, has been so beneficial in Ben[illegible] asking for too much, why should we not have [illegible]lement for a long term of years, say for 100 years' [illegible] of tenure, and rent assessed at a fair and equitable rate? Again, it is well-known that indebtedness is always a great curse, and applied to our agricultural population the evil is greatly intensified by the cumbrous and complicated machinery of our courts of law. Why could no attempt be made to revive and to utilise those old and indigenous village tribunals which on our side of the country are called *panchayets*? I do not know what they are called here ; but to them, I believe, might be left with advantage the settlement of most of those disputes which arise from the borrowing and other transactions of our ryots. Why should not even the money-lender himself be gradually supplanted by the establishment of rural agricultural banks, where our ryots may borrow money at moderate rates of interest? (Hear, hear.) I do not think it would be necessary to embark any very large amount of capital for this purpose. If the Government seriously undertake such a project, all that it would be necessary to do would, in my opinion, be simply to guarantee a certain rate of interest ; and I feel sure that most of the money-lenders would then come forward with capital to support the scheme, as most men always prefer moderate returns combined with security and certainty to those enormous risks which the money-lenders at present incur. There is also another point, gentlemen, which I wish to mention in this connection. You are all aware that every year during the hot weather many millions of cattle in this country perish of starvation, thus involving a loss which has been variously estimated at from five millions to thirteen or fourteen millions sterling. And our law-givers are continually engaged in giving harassing laws on all sorts of subjects, on which the country needs no legislation ; But why should not some portion of their superfluous energy be directed towards finding a remedy for this great evil? For myself I believe it would be a great boon to the country if a law were passed, directing that in all those parts of the country which suffer most from scarcity of forage a certain tract of land should be set apart as a common enclosure, which might be thrown open to the village herds whenever all other fodder has been consumed. Well, gentlemen, these are a few of those questions which intimately concern the interest of our agricultural population, and which, if we had representative institutions in this country, would soon be solved in a satisfactory manner. Sir, I have already referred to the tribute which this country pays to England in the shape of home charges. I wish to make one more observation on this subject ; and I feel sure it will be endorsed by an audience so conversant with commercial affairs as the citizens of Bombay. Last year, when I had the honour of addressing the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce, I took occasion to point out that on looking at the Indian Trade Returns we find that our exports exceed our imports by something like 15 millions, which, as you know, is almost equal to the amount of the home charges. Now you are aware that if the commercial transactions of a country are left free and undisturbed, the exports and imports have always a tendency to balance each other. International commerce is almost wholly carried on by barter, or the mutual exchange of goods, only a very insignificant portion of the price of the goods which one country receives from another being paid in money. You are also aware that the old theories of the balance of trade have been speedily exploded. It will now be admitted by every political economist that wherever a country imports more than it exports, as England, that is only an indication of prosperity. It proves that she lays out her capital to advantage in foreign countries ; and the excess of her imports represents the interest which those countries have to pay. But, gentlemen, it is the very reverse of this which happens in India. We export a great deal more than we import ; in other words, we give more than we receive. And it is a most certain fact, a fact which the people of this country ought to take to heart, that the excess of our exports over our imports is as nearly as possible equal to the amount of the home charges. But, gentlemen, it must be admitted that much of it is the result of the legitimate operations of trade. No one, for instance, can have a word to say against the interest which we have to pay on British capital invested in our railways and other public works. But I think this country has a perfect right to complain if charges like this are found to be swelled by any other causes which are not so legitimate. You all know that it has been repeatedly declared by no less an authority than Mr. Fawcett that in the military charges alone a reduction of at least three millions is possible without reducing the strength of the army by a single man. This, he points out, can be done by a mere change of system, particularly as regards the service and transport systems. Well, now that Mr. Fawcett is a member of the present administration, I hope he will soon be able to recommend and to introduce so important a measure of reform. Then we also know that a good portion of these charges is represented by the pensions and other allowances that are made to Anglo-Indian officials in England. Can nothing be done to keep this item down and gradually to reduce it? I am aware that it is an important and delicate subject, and one is obliged to speak with bated breath, as it were, on a question regarding which our Anglo-Indian friends are naturally very sensitive. But we do not seek to disturb any vested interest, or to tamper with what may be called the rights of property. I do not believe there is any one amongst us who is so far unfair as to advocate for one moment any interference in the pensions or other liberal incomes which have been already acquired by long and, in many instances, by useful and beneficial services rendered to the Government and people of this country. But what we say is this. Is there the same necessity for this charge now as there might have existed formerly? Why should you fill every office of dignity and emolument in this country with youthful Englishmen when there are hundreds and thousands of the natives of this country, the children of the soil, who are just as well qualified, no less by their undoubted loyalty to the British Government (cheers) than by their intellectual acquirements, and by their purity and integrity to fill those offices with honour to themselves and advantage to their country? (Renewed cheers.) Gentlemen, I think this is a question of most momentous import. I think we have a perfect right to say to our rulers,—You have for a long time past given us the blessings of a liberal education. Our minds are expanded under the generous influence of Western culture. We are deeply grateful to you for all these benefits. But remember, as our intellectual faculties are developed, so are our aspirations, both personal and national, sharpened and stimulated. We have a right to say to them,—Remember that the study of European history, and particulary of the history of England and of English political institutions, is not calculated to deaden, but, on the contrary, to rouse and to fire those instincts of patriotism which have slumbered in the national breast of India for centuries. (Loud cheers.) Open up a career for those whom you yourselves have fitted up for a high and useful career, and remember, above all, that the surest way to make the people of this country disloyal, and to array them in bitter opposition to the British Government, is to close and shut up every avenue to their legitimate wants and gratification. Well, gentlemen, I think I have already dwelt longer than I intended to, or than I ought to, have. (Cries of no! no.) I have briefly touched upon one or two of those questions about which we feel very strongly, but it is not enough that we should feel strongly. It is necessary that we should endeavour to give something like an adequate expression to our feelings. A great English writer has said that whatever we do we do very languidly. I ask you, gentlemen, can nothing be done to wipe out that reproach? We are at present engaged in a political contest of the utmost importance. Could we not strive to make our efforts in some degree commensurate with the greatness of the cause which we advocate? You sometimes send up petitions to Parliament. Last year I had the honour of taking some of these petitions with me to England, which bore upwards of ten thousand signatures. To tell you the truth, I was almost ashamed to tell Mr. Bright what the number of signatures was when he asked me the question. For what is ten thousand out of 200 millions? I should like to see our petitions signed by hundreds of thousands, if not by millions : for a great delusion seems to prevail in this country as to the effect of memorials sent to Parliament. A great deal of time and labour, and energy and intellectual power are wasted in drawing up elaborate documents which, for all the good they may do, might be thrown into the waste-paper basket. (Laughter.) Our countrymen of Bengal seem particularly to delight in drawing up verbose compositions of this kind, entirely forgetting that, however admirable they may be as literary compositions, they are doomed "to waste their sweetness on the desert air," and that they are never even read by those to whom they are addressed. I will tell you one word about what happens to petitions sent up to the House of Commons. When you have got an honourable member to oblige you, and there is never a lack of such members, he rises in his place in the House ; he says he has got a petition to present from the inhabitants of Bombay, Poona, or Calcutta, as the case may be, that it is on such a subject, that it contains such-and-such prayer, and is signed by so many ; after making this brief statement, which never takes more than a minute, he walks up to the table of the House and deposits it in a capacious canvass bag ; and after that yawning bag has received it no one thinks of it or hears about it again. Well, gentlemen, this is what happens to all our petitions to Parliament. But pray do not misunderstand me. I am not trying to discourage the practice of sending up memorials to Parliament. My object is to stimulate you further, and to point out the way in which you can make them effective. My advice is, do not waste any time in drawing up long compositions. Make your petitions as short as possible. If I were to draw up one, I should take care that it should never extend beyond six or twelve lines. But I should, at the same time, take care that it should be backed up by such a number of signatures that the mere statement of the number might startle the House, and might fix the attention of recumbent and indifferent legislators to our prayer. Your petitions must be signed—at least no Indian petition ought to go to England which did not contain at least half-a-million of signatures. If you were to do this, you would very soon see a great change in the temper of the House of Commons ; and, gentlemen, so strongly do I feel on the subject, and so painful is it to me to think that our petitions are so scantily signed, that I make no scruple to tell you that if I had the honour of a seat in the House, I should probably decline to present a petition from my countrymen which did not contain at least half-a-million of signatures. Well, gentlemen, I have done. I am afraid I have exhausted your patience—(cries of no, no)—quite as much as I feel I have exhausted my own strength. (Laughter.) I will only say in conclusion that if I had the leisure and the ability, I should go from platform to platform, from city to-city, and from village to village, endeavouring to rouse our countrymen to a sense of the duty which they owe to themselves and their country. (Loud applause.) But what I am unable to do I hope worthier and abler men will be able to accomplish. We do not want any flashy rhetoric or any idle claptrap. We only want men of earnestness and of practical wisdom,—good men and true. We have had enough of what one of your leading citizens very recently and very properly described as insular or provincial patriotism. And what is, perhaps, sadder still, we have to many shams and counterfeits amongst us, and only too many pitiful exhibitions of the spirit of the green-eyed monster. But, sir, this country has had a great record in the past. At a time when the foremost nations of today were still no better than painted savages, our ancestors were founding empires, making laws, and cultivating letters and sciences with a success which still commands the wonder and admiration of the civilized world. (Cheers.) Is the present generation in any degree worthy of so glorious an ancestry? (Cheers.) Is the greatness of the past ever to be revived? The answer to both these questions, I believe, depends upon the conduct which you may pursue in the great political struggle—and believe me, it is none the less a struggle because it is peaceful—in which we are at present engaged. Gentlemen, I have only to apologise for having detained you so long, and once more to tender you my hearty thanks for the very kind welcome which you have given me. (Loud and prolonged cheers.)

The chairman tendered the thanks of the meeting to Mr. Ghose for having in the short space of an hour presented to them so many subjects of political discussion. He thought that on all the great questions relating to India they had not only an accord of sentiment amongst themselves, but what was more, they had an accord of the best British feeling on their side. He thought that in the long run, if they did not attain to all the objects to which as a great nation they ought to aspire, it would be their own fault, for the British Government had given them the best guarantee in guaranteeing a sound mode of popular education, an education of a very high order, coupled with another system for the masses ; and if they did not exercise a large amount of foresight, forbearance, and patience, and, above all, self-abnegation, they would not deserve to get a tithe of all the advantages that were depicted by the learned speaker of the evening. Once more tendering his warmest thanks to Mr. Ghose, the chairman resumed his seat.

After a vote of thanks to the chairman, the meeting terminated.

ARRIVAL OF THE SERAPIS.

H. M.'s Indian Troopship Serapis, Captain Guy Twiss, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday from Portsmouth, which port she left on the 3rd October, Malta 14th, and Suez 20th. During the voyage there were one birth and five deaths (children). She experienced fine weather throughout the voyage, and was delayed two days on account of having to tow the Government tug Hasty from Suez.

The following is the list of officers and their families :—

Capt A T Middleton, 6th Dragoon Guards
Lieut R S S Baden-Powell, 13th Hussars
Lieut P B Baldwin, R E
Lieut A H Mason, R E
Lieut C C Ellis, R E
2nd Lieut W L Addington, 2-2nd Foot
2nd Lieut .. J H Hamilton, 2-2nd Foot
2nd Lieut E E Cooper, 2-6th Foot
2nd Lieut R Woodriff, 2-6th Foot
2nd Lieut W G Burrows, 2-7th Foot
2nd Lieut T J Williamson, 2-7th Foot
2nd Lieut L E Elliott, 2-8th Foot
2nd Lieut A W H Tripp, 2-8th Foot
Quarter-Master J Bignell, 92nd Foot
Lieut A C Denison, 100th Foot
2nd Lieut M Cowper, 100th Foot
Capt C F Hutton-Riddell, 2-12th Foot
2nd Lieut W R D Lloyd, 2-12th Foot
2nd Lieut E Grey, 2-12th Foot
2nd Lieut J D McAndrew, 2-12th Foot
Major T A Cary, 2-13th Foot
Capt E J Fownes, 2-13th Foot
Capt B S Clarke, 2-13th Foot
Lieut R L B Carter, 1-14th Foot
2nd Lieut H. E Watts, 1-14th Foot
Capt H H W Martin, 1-15th Foot
2nd Lieut S Moore, 1-18th Foot
Lieut G Duberley, 107th Foot
Lieut A E C Kaye, 109th Foot
Major H C G Douglas, 1st Batn Rifle Bgde
Capt Sir M Fitzgerald, 1st Batn Rifle Bgde
Lieut Lord Ribblesdale, 1st Batn Rifle Bgde
Surgn C S Wells, A M D
Surgn F W Cumming, AMD
Surgn C Hawes, A M D
Surgn E O'Sullivan, A M D
Surgn J Hector, A M D
Lieut J M Schneider, 2-16th Regt
Lieut W R Downes, 1-18th Regt
Lieut R Baille, R M
Lieut H M Abud, R M
Lieut A Haccon, R M
Lieut O McKenzie, R M
Lieut G B Stevens
2nd Lieut C M Gray, 52nd Foot
Lieut-Col J K J Henderson, 4-60th Rifles
Capt R S R Fetherstonhaugh, 4-60th Rifles
2nd Lieut W Hicks-Beach, 4-60th Rifles
Lieut W D Stewart, 4-60th Rifles
Lieut O S Armstrong, 86th Regt
Qr-Mr C Morrison, 88th Regt
Lieut E C Brown, 89th Regt
2nd Lieut H S Lock, 1-12th Regt
2nd Lieut H E Richardson, 1-12th Regt
Lieut H F F Macartney, 1-19th Regt
Lieut A B Phillips, 2-24th Regt
Lieut L Gordon, 1-25th Regt
2nd Lieut A Hamilton, 1-25th Regt
2nd Lieut Johnston, 1-25th Regt
2nd Lieut P R Leigh, 52nd Regt
2nd Lieut F B Buist, 33rd Regt
Capt J B F Wenbury, 36th Regt
2nd Lieut C T Sarwright, 49th Regt
Qr-Mr Biggs, R H A
Qr-Mr W Hurst, 77th Foot
Lieut L T Simpson, 92nd Regt
Lieut H E Baker, 23rd Fusiliers
Lieut Sir R Colleson, Bart, 23rd Regt
Qr Mr J Markland, Rifle Bgde
Surgn-Major White, A M D
Surgn-Major Bolton, A M D
Surgn-Major Macbeth, AMD
2nd Lieut H B Borrodale, 25th Foot
2nd Lieut F W G Madeson, 25th Foot
Capt R H Hunt-Brooke, 72nd Foot
Capt R K Brenton, 72nd Foot
1,175 men, 21 women, and 26 children of British Regts.

DEPARTURE OF THE JUMNA.

The following is the list of officers who are booked for England by the Indian troopship Jumna, which will sail on the 8th instant :—

Lieut-Col T Rowland, 1-5th Foot
Surgn-Major and Mrs A M Tippetts and 4 children
Lieut-Col and Mrs J G Harkness and child, 1-5th Foot
Major E J Oldfield, 1-5th Foot
Major J Creagh, 1-5th Foot
Surgn-Major and Mrs F Howard
Major and Mrs T R Newbolt, 1-5th Foot
Major H H Taylor and 2 children, 1-5th Foot
Major W C Smith, 78th Foot
Surgn-E Palmer, M D
Capt H S Williams, 1-5th Foot
Capt W C Ormond, 1-5th Foot
Capt E Gunter, 59th Foot
Capt Hon E A'Court, 85th Foot
Capt and Mrs D G Deanish and child, 1-5th Foot
Capt H Jones, 62nd Foot
Capt R F Darvall, 92nd Foot
Capt and Mrs W D Brody, 2-6th Foot
Capt O Williams, 1-12th Foot
Capt E Lloyd, Staff Corps
Capt C W Vulliamy, 1-17th Foot
Capt H G Dixon, 2-25th Foot
Surgn W E Webb, M D
Capt F W Becher, 2-16th Foot
Capt and Mrs W C Arbuthnot, R A
Capt G H Dyke, 1-5th Foot
Capt H Kilgour, 1-5th Foot
Surgn H S Carter, M D
Quarter-Master F Darke, 1-5th Foot
Lieut J Shore, R N
Lieut C Hoskyns, R E
Lieut S Boxwell, 1-5th Foot
Lieut A Chandler, 1-5th Foot
Lieut P F Lambert, 1-5th Foot
Lieut H E Buchanan, 1-5th Foot
Lieut W G Small, 59th Foot
Lieut and Mrs H N Bunbury and child, R A
Quarter-Master and Mrs F Bayley and 4 children, 2-4th Foot
Lieut G C Richards, 14th Hussars
Lieut G N Mayne, 1-25th Foot
Lieut N Mapwell, R A
Lieut and Mrs A L Pennington, 1-5th Foot
Lieut R K Kays, 1-5th Foot
Lieut C Tuckey, 1-21st Foot
Lieut J W Malet, 1-5th Foot
Lieut G Frend, 1-5th Foot
Lieut R Rewick, 1-60th Foot
Surgn T E Worgan, M D
Surgn J H Earle, M D
Lieut G M Harding, 1-5th Foot
Lieut J J Bonomi, 2-4th Foot
Lieut J L Gooan, 9th Foot
2nd Lieut A E Whittaker, 1-5th Foot
2nd Lieut J W Cowley, 1-5th Foot
2nd Lieut R Southey, 1-5th Foot
2nd Lieut T F Neville, 1-5th Foot
2nd Lieut W H Stowell, 1-5th Foot
2nd Lieut St G Henry, 1-5th Foot

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Band, B. V. R. Corps, at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening.
Temple Bar, Concert, 9 p. m.

Vessels Arrived.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Rajputana (s), from Calcutta ; H. M. S. Serapis, Portsmouth.

Vessels Sailed.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—H. M. S. Malabar, to England ; I. G. S. Dalhousie, Kurrachee ; Bokhara (s), Australia ; Arundel, Chittagong ; Kashgar (s), China.

Music at the Bandstand :—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening at 5-45.—

March	Bellini	J. Schmuck.
Overture	Guillaume Tell	Rossini.
Waltz	Officer's	C. Coote.
Soccina	Ed Aria	A. Riel.
Quadrille	Seekadet	Strauss.
Galop	Politecknicker	Kühner.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Concert at Temple Bar.—Programme of music to be played at Temple Bar this evening at 9 p. m.—

March	Auersperg	Ziehrer.
Overture	Orpheus	Offenbach.
Duett	Die Schwalben	Kuicken.
Waltz	Am schoenen Rhein	Keler Bela.
Waltzer	Rondo	Gumbert
Potpourri	Uiber Land u Meer	Staab.
Silver Threads		Danks.
Waltz	Les Cloches de Corneville	Metra
Cavatina	Ernani	Verdi.
Galop	Champagner Charli	Muinzer.

Methodist Church.—At the Grant Road Methodist Church, on Sunday evening, at 6 o'clock, the Pastor, Rev. I. F. Row, will preach on "Occult Phenomena tested." The public are invited.

The Tulsi Lake.—The total fall of rain at Tulsi up to 6 a. m. of Sunday, the 31st ultimo, was 93 inches and 76 cents. The height of water in the lake was 45·10 feet.

The Vehar Lake.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake for the week ending Saturday, 30th ultimo, was 56 feet and 4 tenths. In the corresponding week of last year it was 57 feet and 2 tenths.

Arya Sudharmodaya Sabha.—The fifth anniversary celebration of the Sabha will take place to-morrow (Sunday) at Madhav Bag at 5-30 p.m., when the well-known Pandit Gattoo Lalajee will deliver a lecture in Gujrati on "Unity." The celebration will be concluded by the Pandit singing poems specially composed by him for the occasion and performing extraordinary feats of memory. Hindu gentlemen are requested to attend.

A Disorderly Buggy-driver.—Cursetjee Hormusjee, a hack buggy-driver, was yesterday fined Rs. 10 by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee for being drunk, and assaulting a native police constable while in the execution of his duty.

Theft.—Pandia Umboo was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of stealing two silver wristlets and a silver waistchain, valued at Rs. 12, from the person of Pandoba Bowajee's child. He was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

An Old Offender.—Nager Jumnadas, a noted character, was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of stealing a silk handkerchief from the person of Hurrydas Jethanund while passing along the Market Road on the night previous. He was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

Fatal Accident.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the J. J. Hospital on view of the body of Suddoo Bhow, who died from the effects of injuries he sustained on the 3rd instant by his having accidentally fallen into the P. and O. Company's dry-dock, Mazagon. Verdict—accidental death.

Death from Burns.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Kolsa Mohla on view of the body of a girl, aged about five years, named Homabai, who died from burns which she sustained on the 2nd instant by her clothes having accidentally caught fire while she was standing by a naked kerosine-oil lamp. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

Caste at Goa.—The movement for the extinction of castes at Goa is extending slowly, but steadily. Meetings have been held in several parishes, at which resolutions were adopted to co-operate actively with the central committee for the extirpation of castes. Some alliances between different sections, in the families of the principal members, are spoken of.

Boys' Cricket Match.—A cricket match between the Elphinstone and St. Mary's Schools was played on the Esplanade on Thursday, which resulted in a drawn game somewhat in favour of the Elphinstonians, who made 68 runs in the first innings, out of which 27 were contributed by M. M. Surty. It was past five o'clock when the St. Mary's boys took to the batting, and they made 31 runs, for six wickets. The match was a great success. Such matches do much to please the boys, and promote friendliness and union among the students of the different institutions.

Culpable Homicide.—The adjourned inquest was resumed on Thursday last at the Coroner's bungalow, Byculla, into the circumstances connected with the death of Joosub Hoosein, who, it is alleged, was assaulted by four Mahomedans on the night of the 13th ultimo on the Bhendy Bazaar Road, and died from the effects of the injuries he then received at the J. J. Hospital on the 17th ultimo. After the evidence of two additional witnesses had been taken the jury returned the following verdict unanimously :—That the death of the deceased was caused by laceration of the bladder, the result of blows and kicks inflicted on him by some person or persons to the jurors unknown, under such circumstances that the act of such person or persons was culpable homicide not amounting to murder.

DIVINE SERVICES.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Grant Road.

Public services on Sundays at 8-30 a. m. and 6 p.m., and also at Dean Hall, Fort, and Nabob's Road, Mazagon, at 11 a. m. and 6 p. m., and at each of the three places on Mondays and Thursdays at 7-30 p.m. English-speaking natives are cordially invited.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Service will be held to-morrow (Sunday) morning at 11 o'clock on board the ship County of Kinross. The Bethel flag will be hoisted in the morning. Captains, officers, and seamen are earnestly invited to attend. A large launch, for friends wishing to go from shore, will leave Arthur Bunder at 10-20 a. m. and Apollo Bunder at 10-30 a. m. precisely.

IN THE HARBOUR.

CHAPLAIN—R. F. WINTER.

Divine Service will be held on board the I. G. Hulk Semiramis on Sunday at 11 a. m. Captains, officers, and men are cordially invited to attend. Also in the European General Hospital at 4 p. m., and in the Library of the Royal Alfred Sailors' Home at 6 p. m.

THE ATTEMPT TO SWINDLE BOMBAY TRADESMEN.

William Murray, who is charged with obtaining goods by cheating, and whose case was remanded yesterday week till yesterday to enable him to obtain legal advice, was yesterday charged with the above offence before Mr. C. P. Cooper at the Fort Police Court. Mr. Hore, of Messrs. Hore, Conroy, and Brown, appeared for the prisoner, and Mr. H. W. Payne for Messrs. C. Marcks and Co. and others.

Mr. Marcks, examined by Mr. Hore, stated.—This letter is signed by me. (Letter put in.) It states that Rs. 750 is the true value of the ring. This is the very lowest value of the ring for cash. This ring has been a long time in our business—about four years—and I was willing to sell it even at a loss. The prisoner gave me this watch in exchange for another watch. There is an account between me and the prisoner. I remember one day going to the House of Correction. That was on the morning of the last hearing of this case. I did not go there with the intention of withdrawing the charge. I believe Major Walshe was present. There might have been someone else present. I said to the accused that if he would pay all the expenses incurred, I would compromise and withdraw the charge, if the magistrate would allow. One of the terms was that the accused was to pay all costs and expenses incurred or which might be incurred. The property now in Court was to be returned to me and the watch of the accused that he had given in exchange was to be given up towards the expenses, and the accused was to give me an order upon Jan Mahommed (tailor) for the balance. Rs. 200 that the accused paid me was also to go towards the payment of expenses. I wanted to take Captain Walshe's advice in the matter. I asked him what he thought of the affair. He advised me to let it rest in the hands of the magistrate. Captain Walshe promised to write a letter to the magistrate. This letter is signed by me, dated the 30th September last. me. I said in my evidence I never intended to let the accused have the ring without payment. This letter is signed by me, dated the 30th September last. I know Mr. Brandon's handwriting ; this letter is in his handwriting. I took the Rs. 200 from the accused because it was my intention to make over the ring on my return to Bombay, and take the balance from him. I have no recollection of the accused offering an opalring at Poona.

Pestonjee Sorabjee, examined by Mr. Payne, stated. —My name is Pestonjee Sorabjee. I am unemployed at present. I was Mr. Murray's assistant. I was employed on 23rd August last. I was his assistant on the day I was employed. The accused had an office in Elphinstone Circle. I was employed in the office during the months of August and September. In September the accused went to Poona. In October, I was employed too. The accused left Bombay in the month of October, on the 9th. I did not see him again till I saw him in the custody of the police here. Before he left, he informed me he was going away. That was on the 9th. He told me where he was going. He said to Suez. He gave me directions as to answering enquiries. He told me if people inquired I was to say he had gone to Calcutta for a month. On on the 11th October I received a note from the accused. This is it. I informed one or two creditors according to my instructions. There were about five or six persons at the office on the morning of the 11th October last, and I informed them Mr. Murray's instructions were that he had gone to Calcutta. When the accused left there was about Rs. 20 due to me for the month of October. My wages were Rs. 40 per month. I did not sell the furniture, as I was directed. I have been paid my wages since the accused returned to Bombay. I did not sell the furniture, as I thought I had no authority unless I was wired to from Suez. I was offered Rs. 150 for the office furniture. It was about that value. During the time I was in the accused's service he asked me to procure a loan for him for about Rs. 500. He told me to try and get the money from a money-lender. I introduced him to Mr. Bomanjee Nicholson. Bomanjee told me he had not lent him any money. I do not know what passed between them. I was not in the same room. Shortly before the accused left there was a notice stuck up in the office about bills. When I left the office it was there. I am not quite sure. I think it was put up in the beginning of October, and nailed to the wall. Since the accused returned, I made over the key of the office to Jan Mahomed on last Friday.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hore.—The accused gave me a notice before he left, which I was told to insert in the *Times of India* once only. This is a copy of that notice. When I left the accused he did not discharge me. I left of my own accord. The accused has paid me my salary up to the date I left. I told the accused I was going about an oil-business, and asked him to let me go. I thought accused would return, and pay me my salary as he told me. The accused told me to send his letters to Suez. The accused told me before he left that he had received a telegram from his brother, telling him to come on business. He told me this on the 9th. The accused was ill when he went away. On the 9th October I wrote three letters for the accused. Sometime before he left the accused stated that it was his intention to go to Calcutta. He wrote to his agents there to say he was going. This is a copy of that letter in the handwriting of the accused. The notice was put inside the office, where anybody could see it. The accused was doing business during the time I was with him. He did a fair indent business. He was a cautious man of business. He was not trying to do any other kind of business except indent business. I am not aware he was trying to do export business. There were some samples of glasses and coffin furniture in the office.

Re-examined by Mr. Payne.—The accused only took indents, viz., orders for goods. I never knew him to execute one, or to deliver a single piece of goods. The accused had not, that I know of, a large connection amongst metal merchants here. I did not put the notice in the paper. I never had any procuration-power given to me to sign by procuration.

To the Court.—A broker told the accused that he would bring a large business in metal and other goods. A writing was drawn up, but never signed. I believe the writing was not signed, as the broker said that he could not get a moneyed man for his partner. The accused had not time to execute any orders.

Mr. Morgan, examined by Mr. Payne, stated.—My name is John Richard Morgan. I am employed in the establishment of Treacher and Co., at Byculla. I live there. I have seen the accused before. I have seen him in the shop at Byculla on several occasions. On the 18th September the accused purchased a portmanteau and a pen-knife, and on 21st September another portmanteau. The accused did not pay for the things. The accused promised to pay on 1st October. He did not pay on 1st October. The bill was sent on 2nd October by the peon. The peon came back without the money. In consequence of the information the peon gave me I sent the bill on 20th October. I did not get paid.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hore :—One of the portmanteaux has been returned since the accused's return. The accused purchased a pair of brass scales for weighing gold from Messrs. Treacher and Co., and paid for them. He returned them to us, and I credited him with the amount. The accused said he would take something else for the value of the Rs. 20. The amount due to Messrs. Treacher and Co. now is Rs. 27-8-0, deducting the price of the portmanteau. At the time he purchased the portmanteau he offered to pay cash if we gave it to him at a certain price, but the price was much below our price.

Cross-examined by Mr. Payne.—The brass scales were bought before the 18th September. That was the first transaction. The price of the two portmanteaux and the knife was Rs. 115-8. The portmanteau was returned after the accused was brought back to Bombay. We had not threatened to prosecute him. Mr. Glaskin, an accountant at Messrs. Treacher and Co., called on accused at the prison. It was in consequence of what passed between them that the portmanteau was returned.

Mr. Pile, examined by Mr. Payne, stated.—My name is Richard Pile I am a member of the firm of Badham, Pile, and Co., outfitters, I live at Colaba. I have seen the accused. He has come to our shop. He came first about the beginning of September. He ordered shirts. He afterwards paid us three or four visits. The amount for shirts, scarves, and other things was Rs. 73. He did not pay for these things. There was no special day mentioned. We sent in the account in the usual course of business. The account was sent in in the beginning of October. It was sent by the sepoy. The sepoy came back without the money, and gave me certain information. We did not send the account again, as we heard the accused had left Bombay.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hore.—The accused paid our account this morning. We served him with a summons this morning, and he then paid the account.

Re-examined by Mr. Hore.—The summons was served at 1-30 p. m. to-day. I received a notice from Messrs. Hore, Conroy, and Brown after I had been paid.

Sataramdas Dewmul, examined by Mr. Payne stated.—I carry on business under the name of Cowmul Jethmal. I live at Mandvie. I know the accused. I have seen him before. The accused has been at my shop. He has purchased things from me—sixteen gold bangles and one silver tobacco-box—on 8th October last, on Friday. The price was Rs. [illegible] He gave me two cheques ; one was for Rs. [illegible]—I received payment of that cheque on the Saturday morning following—and the other cheque for Rs. [illegible] was payable on 1st November. Both cheques were on the Hongkong Bank. The cheque for Rs. [illegible] has not been paid. This is it. It was given to me on 8th October. The accused said to me, "I am not able now to pay you all your money. I will pay you Rs. 300, and the balance on 1st November."

Cross-examined by Mr. Hore :—When I learnt the accused had left Bombay, I was afraid of not getting my money. After the accused returned to Bombay I got all my things back from Jan Mahomed, and returned the Rs. 300 to him. The accused does not owe me a single pie now.

Re-examined by Mr. Payne :—Jan Mahomed returned the property to me, and I gave him the Rs. 300.

Mr. Asquith, examined by Mr. Payne, stated :—My name is Frank Asquith. I am a member of the firm of Asquith and Lord in Bombay. I reside in Rampart Row, in our premises. I have never seen the accused before to my knowledge.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hore :—The account the accused had with us, was for goods supplied. The account commenced about the middle of September last. The account has not been paid.

Mr. Fernandes, examined by Mr. Payne, stated :—My name is Domingo Fernandes. I have a shop in the Fort, and live at Bandora. I know the accused. He has come to my shop several times. He purchased a dimond ring from me on 23rd September for Rs. 100. He said his usual time for payment would be on 20th of the following month. That is all that was said. I did not ask for payment, as the accused left Bombay before that day. I have not been paid, the ring has been returned on the first day accused was brought to this court. The accused returned it to me. I came here, and the accused asked me to take the ring back.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hore :—The accused told me the ring was no earthly use to him, as the party for whom he had bought it would not take it ; but I refused to take it back. When the accused was in the Police Court, I did take it back. This indent for jewellery is signed by me. I cannot say if they are on the way out. I believe I received a letter from the accused about that indent. I think this is a copy. I have never sent in a claim for Rs. 15 or Rs. 16 due by accused to me.

The case was remanded till to-day at 2 p. m.

BOMBAY BRANCH, ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

At the last monthly meeting of the Society there were present, Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik, C. S. I., Vice-President, in the chair ; Vice-Presidents : Rev. Dr. D. Macpherson ; Surgeon-Major J. Pinkerton, M. D. ; Members : Messrs. K. T. Telang ; Javerilal Umiashankar ; F. Mathew ; G. A. Kittredge ; Drs. J. Gerson da Cunha ; J. M. Barbour ; Messrs. C. A. Stuart ; Bejonjee Rattanjee Kotewal ; Prof. R. G. Bhandarkar ; Rev. D. Mackichan ; Rev. A. Bourquin ; Messrs. K. R. Kama ; Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy ; and W. M. Wood, Honorary Secretary ; Visitor : Mr. Nanabhoy R. Ranina.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. The following gentlemen were ballotted for and duly elected members : Messrs. Vizbhookhundas Atmaram, solicitor ; H. C. Kirkpatrick, barrister ; and W. M. Bell, merchant.

The Secretary read "a Note in the Order of the Cross and Seal of Solomon," as proposed to be founded by King Theodore of Abyssinia, communicated by the Hon'ble J. Gibbs, C.S.I., F.R.G.S., late President of the Society. Plates of the insignia (real size) were shown. These jewels—one of which was purchased by Sir Charles Staveley at the sale of the effects of King Theodore as prize—were made in gold, gold and silver combined, and silver, respectively, for each rank of the Order. Mr. Gibbs explained how the project for institution of the Order originated with Mr. Hormuzd Rassam, when, in the earlier and easier stage of their captivity, he, with Dr. Blanc and Captain Prideaux, were waiting the decision of the Abyssinian monarch as to their destination or fate. The double triangular device which went by the designation of Solomon's Seal, was familiar to the Abyssinians, it being a common ornament in their churches. Mr. Rassam suggested the combination of the Cross with it : and in that form, Freemasons who have seen it recognise its similarity to one of the earlier "jewel" of their craft. Though Mr. Gibbs does not attach much importance to the Seal in that light, he considers it forms an interesting little memento of the African expedition, in which the Bombay Army was engaged, and that, therefore, it might suitably be made a note of in the Society's records.

The Secretary (Mr. Wood) remarked that some of the officers with the expedition were of opinion that the Abyssinians really had some knowledge or tradition of Freemasonry among them, and believed that they recognised the use of some of the designs and signals of the craft.

It was resolved that a vote of thanks be passed to the Hon. J. Gibbs for his paper.

Then followed a renewed discussion on the Rev. A. Bourquin's paper on the Dharma Sindhu, in which Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik and Prof. R. G. Bhandarkar took part. The chief point under discussion was the so-called Ayanamshas, or "degrees of the precession of the equinoxes." Rao Saheb Vishvanath N. Mandlik, having at the former meeting expressed his view to the intent that the occurrence of the word *Ayanamsha* in the Vedas was a proof that the precession of the equinoxes was known to Hindus long before the year 444 of Shalivahana's era, or 522 of our time, the year named in Mr. Bourquin's paper as the period of the first beginning of the Ayanamshas, Mr. Bourquin begged to be allowed to say that, firstly, the *Ayanamshas* computed by him had nothing to do with the Vedas, but were the Ayanamshas of Indian calendars and of the Dharma Sindhu, of which there were, according to that text, 21 in the year 1712 of Shalivahana's era ; that, secondly, the word *Ayanamsha* meant first a simple degree of the ecliptic before it meant a degree of the precession of the equinoxes ; and that not having studied the text of the Vedas, he could not tell with which of these two meanings the word occurred there ; and that, thirdly, even if in the Vedas it were used in the sense of "degree of the precession of the

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equinoxes," it should be remembered that, according to Max Muller, that portion of the Vedas in which that word occurs is not really Vedic, but only a detached treatise appended to the Vedas, but not of the same age.

Rao Saheb V. N. Mandalik said that when the paper was edited, such matters as Prof. Bhandarkar had mentioned would be duly attended to. As regards the precession of the equinoxes, he would only say that in his opinion the European *savans* were guided, almost unconsciously, by the system of Biblical chronology. As he (the Rao Saheb) had tried to show more than thirty years ago the matter was not quite so simple as it was taken to be. Prof. Max Muller took the dates, and other European writers did the same on the assumption that the world was created about 4,000 years before Christ. But mathematicians will see that $\mathrm{Sin}\,A = \mathrm{Sin}\,(n\,2\Pi + A)$. And n may be any quantity, so that you will have the same constellations in the same places, after each cycle; and it is only by assuming that $n = 0$ that you get the figures European writers give you.

Professor R. G. Bhandarkar made remarks much to the same effect with regard to the involuntary but prevalent bias from the Mosaic chronology amongst European Sanskrit scholars. The Professor also made certain philological criticisms.

Mr. Bourquin, replying, said that he could not be taxed with chronological partiality as to his computation of the year 444 of Shalivahana's era being the period of the origin of the Indian precession of the equinoxes; for his computation rested, as had been shown by quotations, on the foundation of Indian astronomical works like the Grahalaghava and others. After some further desultory conversation the discussion was closed.

The following works presented by Dr. J. M. Barbour were placed on the table, and thanks were voted to the donor for the interesting presentation:—Facsimiles of old English newspapers; two volumes of the library catalogue of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society.

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

At the weekly meeting of the Council held yesterday, there were present—Dr. Blaney, chairman; Sir Frank Souter, Kt., C. S. I., Messrs. Dosabhoy Framjee, C. S. I., Nowrojee Furdoonjee, Raghunath N. Khote, Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Rahimtoola M. Sayani, and F. C. Gangjee.

WATER SUPPLIED TO MUNICIPAL INSTITUTIONS.

It was proposed by Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee in terms of a notice of motion given by him, and seconded by Mr. Raghunath N. Khote, that, in order to check waste and ascertain the consumption of water supplied to departments of the Municipality, the Municipal Commissioner be requested to instruct the Deputy Executive Engineer to put meters to the Dhobies' lines, the public gardens, the Municipal workshops, the milch cattle stables, the police chowkies and stations, and the markets and slaughter-houses; and that the cost of the water so supplied be charged at half the town rate to the cost of the maintenance of those departments every year.

Mr. Sayani was against the proposal, first because of the cost of taking the measurements, and secondly because it would lead to uncleanliness in the markets and slaughter-houses.

The Municipal Commissioner thought that the proposal, while it would cost something, not quite Rs. 10,000 as supposed by a member, would do no good in the end.

Mr. Nowrojee affirmed that the object of the proposition was simply to keep an eye on the wasteful expenditure of water; but that, as no charge was to be made, no uncleanliness in the markets and slaughter-houses need be apprehended.

Only the proposer and seconder voted for the proposition, and on a division it was lost by a majority of votes.

WATER SUPPLIED TO PRIVATE GARDENS.

Mr. Nowrojee then proposed in terms similar to those of the above proposition, that water be supplied for the use of private gardens and orchards by meter connections. This was, he said, a very necessary measure, as there was no restriction whatever at present on the extraordinary waste of water in more than 300 gardens and orchards throughout the city. The Deputy Executive Engineer had reported sometime ago on the great advisability of adopting the measure now proposed. Discretion might be given to the Commissioner to fix meters only to such large gardens as he thought proper.

The Commissioner was against Mr. Nowrojee's proposition.

Mr. Nanabhoy was of opinion that meters might be made compulsory on persons who kept productive gardens and made profit by the sale of plants, flowers, &c.

Sir Frank Souter thought that some restraint on the use of water for gardens was advisable, but that the matter should be left to the Commissioner.

Mr. Nowrojee's proposition found no seconder, and it therefore fell to the ground.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS IN THE MUNICIPAL ACTS.

The Council proceeded to consider amendments proposed by the Municipal Commissioner in the Bombay Municipal Acts of 1872 and 1878 that from time to time had been suggested by the Town Council, together with other alterations which, it appeared to Mr. Grant, should be made in the Acts, with a view to the various amendments (as now codified) being considered and passed on to the Corporation for revision and submission to the Legislative Council. With regard to some of the amendments, Mr. Grant remarked:—"Section 8, clause to follow clause D. The clauses prohibiting members of the Corporation from being concerned in any way with regular contracts with the Municipality are so stringent that the amendment proposed appears necessary to remove any doubt as to the legality of making even the most petty purchases of supplies urgently required from the shops of those who happen to be members of the Corporation, although such purchases are not, in the ordinary acceptation of the term, 'contracts.' As the law stands the city might be deprived of the valuable services of a member such as Mr. Kemp, because, from time to time, medicine or stores of a particular kind had to purchased at his dispensary. Section 9D, Clause 2.—At present the law requires the Commissioner to receive applications to be placed on the voters' list up to the evening of the 30th June, and to have the same lists printed and published the following morning; and the only way by which these requirements can be met is by printing so much of the list as can be struck off in time, and then filling in in ink the numerous additions which have to be made after the printing is done—an arrangement which is open to obvious objections. If the suggested amendment is sanctioned, it will allow of the lists being completely printed within a given time, whilst no inconvenience will be caused to the public by shortening the period within which application for amendments in the lists must be made, from thirty to twenty days. Section 14.—There is no doubt that a meeting of the Corporation which has been adjourned for want of a quorum may proceed to business without a quorum at the next meeting, but it is doubtful whether, when this adjourned meeting has been held and is further adjourned, such adjourned meeting can go on with the business without a quorum. To remove this doubt, I propose to amend the section, as the business of the Corporation has actually been delayed from this objection being formally, and no doubt properly, raised."

Some of the numerous amendments proposed were agreed to, and the Council then adjourned, reserving consideration of the rest.

BENGAL.

The Burmese Prince.—H. H. Noung-Yan, the elder prince of Burmah, is suffering from fever, and has, under medical instructions, removed to Barrackpore for the benefit of his health.

Murder by Policemen.—Particulars of a most brutal murder, committed by a jemadar and some constables of police, reaches us from Baranagore, in the suburbs. The principal murderer appears to be one Peary Mohun Banerjee, the jemadar of the Koteeghatta ferry at Baranagore. Peary, it would seem, had a woman under is protection, who used to encourage the clandestine visits of a fisherman, named Bonamally Dass. Whilst Bonamally was at the house of the woman on Thursday last, information was conveyed to Peary, jemadar, of the fact. Calling some of the ferry constables to his aid, the enraged paramour repaired to the woman's house, and Bonamally was beaten to death. The *post mortem* examination showed that the bones of both his arms and legs had been broken in several places. The medical officer in charge of the hospital was, we hear, offered a bribe of five hundred rupees to hush up the affair. The case will shortly be placed before one of the magistrates at Alipore.—*Statesman.*

MADRAS.

The Duke.—His Grace the Governor is expected to return to Madras on Saturday, the 13th instant.

Deaths in Madras.—From the 23rd to the 29th ultimo, 9 East-Indians, 9 Native Christians, 250 Hindoos, and 31 Mahomedans died in Madras, a total of 299 persons; the average of the corresponding week for the ten previous years being 259 persons. The deaths are thus classified: 13 from small-pox, 2 from measles, 51 from fever, 28 from dysentery, 20 from diarrhœa, and 182 from other diseases. The population, according to the last census, being 397,552, the death-rate in the week under notice was at the rate of 39·1 per 1,000 per annum. The mean of ten previous years was 34·0 per 1,000 per annum.—*Mail.*

N.-W. PROVINCES, PUNJAB, AND OUDH.

Military Movements.—The Deoli Infantry arrived at Rawul Pindi on the 30th October, and proceed thence to Deoli by railway. The 1-17th Foot will reach the same station on the 9th November, and will also go on by rail. The following regiments and batteries will continue their route march from Rawul Pindi as under:—5th Native Infantry about 5th November, C-4 R. A., 8th November; 2-8th Regiment for Meean Meer, 9th November; 29th Native Infantry, 11th November; 1st Bengal Cavalry, 15th November.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

Official Changes in the North-West.—On the return from leave of Mr. J. B. Lyall, Financial Commissioner, Colonel Davies, the officiating incumbent, will revert to his substantive appointment as Commissioner of Jullunder; Colonel Johnstone, who is acting for him, going back to Peshawur as Sessions Judge. Major Lang, officiating Sessions Judge at Peshawur, when relieved by Colonel Johnstone, reverts to Mooltan as Deputy Commissioner. Mr. Knox, Deputy Commissioner, RawulPindi, takes a year's furlough from the 1st of January, and it is intended that Major Lang should then be appointed in his place.

Dress at a Levee.—There was a fair gathering of civil and military officers, padres, and extinct specimens of fashionable clothing present on the 3rd instant at Government House to go through the ceremony of an official bow to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, who bore his infliction with the equanimity of a Stoic, and bobbed and smiled in a way that was truly interesting and instructive. The very sensible order regarding the dress to be worn by gentlemen attending his levee, and which was evidently intended to put every one at his ease, resulted in a curious assortment of garments which the order could hardly have anticipated. Gentlemen appeared in coloured trousers, white waistcoats, and evening dress-coats, capped by sola topees (which they wisely left on the vesitibule table); others appeared in creased frock-coats and ancient stove-pipe hats; whilst only a few had the courage to scorn all orders and astonish His Honor in the usual visiting dress of gentlemen of the present day.—*Indian Herald.*

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the INDIAN COMPANY'S ACT X of 1866 and of the NICOL PRESS and MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited, in Liquidation.

L. N. BANAJEE ..Liquidator.

Under instructions from the Liquidators of the above Company, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at 12 o'clock noon at the godown of the Mill premises at Colaba, the whole of the remaining stock of mill stores, mill gearing, &c., consisting of a number of bevel wheels, syphon and discharge pipes, iron girders, pillars, roof gutters, iron bench, pipes, fire-bricks, and a quantity of cotton half-spun, lap cotton, brushes and tools of sorts, files, backing, casing, and fancy papers, twine, clearer cloth, cane skips, cotton waste, flyers frames, hasseins, castings, iron of sorts, tanks, listing for throstle, banding of sorts, roller, cloth, skins, and pins, rubber sheets and washers, paint, oil, tallow, strappings, steel skewers, taps and dies, weighing machines, writing table, chairs, cupboards, copying press, clock, &c., &c.

Stores will be on view from 10th instant.

N.B.—The liquidator reserves to himself the right to dispose off by private contract before the time of sale the whole or any part of the above stores, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 6th November, 1880.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 4, FORBES STREET.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 6th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, on account of the concerned—

1,000 Boxes, each 30 packets, De Roubaix Jeuar and Co., stearine candles.

Also a lot of corrugated iron.

AT 1 P. M.

One bay dark pony (mare) with a light dog-cart and plated-mounted harness, complete, the property of a gentleman having no further use.

1 Handsome bay polo pony.

1 Handsome fast trotting grey Arab horse, 14-2½, goes well in single and double harness.

1 Handsome English-built strong buggy.

AUCTION SALE OF A BUNGALOW SITUATE AT MAHABLESHWAR, KNOWN AS "CLIFTON COTTAGE."

On SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms, the following landed property:—

A bungalow with out-houses situate on the Mahableshwar Hills, known as "Clifton Cottage", containing by admeasurement three acres and thirty-two goontas. The bungalow includes furniture, crockery, carpets, &c., and the kitchen and out-houses as well as "Clifton Cottage" are roofed with corrugated iron.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

On MONDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at 81, Breach Candy, the very valuable and handsome French-polished mahogany and blackwood household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned mahogany grand piano, by John Broadwood and Sons, a first-rate full-size slate billiard-table, by Thurston, with lamps, balls, cues, &c., first-rate oil paintings and oleographs, rich Japanese and China vases, an English-built 4-seated open carriage, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of John Macfarlane, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

N.B.—The plants will be sold at 6-30 a.m. on the same day.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 6th November, 1880.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 6th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction in a shop in Khulasee Chuckla, a quantity of glassware, chandeliers, lamps, &c., belonging to the estate of a deceased merchant.

SALE OF DAMAGED CHINA FIRE-CRACKERS.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 6th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder on account of the concerned, ex S. S. "Adria."

Y H C
G J M } 20 cases damaged China fire-crackers.
F C

N F L C I } 5 ,, ,, ,,

On MONDAY, the 8th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

- 10 bales grey shirtings.
- 3 ,, figured shirtings.
- 10 cases prints.
- 10 ,, dhoties.
- 2 ,, flannel.
- 2 ,, tool chests of various sizes.
- 5 ,, slates.
- 1 ,, buttons.
- 1 ,, samples of hardware.
- 1 case brown coloured drill.

By order of Abdoolcader Abutbhoy, on account and at the risk of Messrs. J. H. Elliot and Co.—

1-10—10 kegs galvanized washers.

By order of Messrs. Dewar and Co., on account and at the risk of the first purchaser, Ruttonsey Currumsey—

3 bales, 36 packages, blue woollen cloth.

SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE ORDNANCE STORES.

On TUESDAY next, the 9th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Bombay Arsenal by order of the Commissary of Ordnance.

A quantity of unserviceable Ordnance stores, comprising fire-engine cordage, leather, firewood, old accoutrements, and harness, &c.

On TUESDAY, the 9th instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, an invoice of new and popular reading books of general interest, such as Life of De Quincey, Ingram's Life of Poe, The Secret of Success, Our Red-coats and Blue-jackets, The Parlour Menagerie, Boys and their Ways, Woman's Work and Worth, Directorium, Anglicanum, Mottoes from Shakespeare, Royal Masonic Cyclopedia, Discrepancies of Freemasonry, Perfect Ceremonies, Craft Masonry, Oxford Ritual Craft Masonry, Lectures and Installations Craft Masonry, Perfect Royal Arch, Perfect Red Cross of Rome, complete manual of Oddfellowship, &c., &c.

The above is now on view.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 10th November, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of Luxumibai, widow of Venayeckrao Jugonnathjee Sunkersett, Esq., and administratrix with the will annexed of Jugonnath Sunkersett, Esq., the undermentioned valuable property.

PARTICULARS OF SALE.

All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house, and the chawl standing thereon, containing 294 square yards, or thereabouts, situate at Naviwady Oart, and of Dady Sett's Agiary Street, in the registration sub-district of the Fort, in the Island of Bombay. The property is registered under old No. 64 and new No. 631 by the Collector of Land Revenue, and is included under No. 294 in the New Revenue Survey made by Colonel Laughton in 1869-70, and the house is assessed under No. 34, and the Chawl under Nos. 2 and 3, and is bounded as follows:—On the south by Dady Sett's Agiary, on the north by the property of Tricumdass Dinnanath Mancojee, on the west by Naviwady Oart, and on the east by the property of Krishnarao Ramchunder and Balcrustna Ramchunder, and is now in the occupation of Luxumibai, widow of Venayeckrao Jugonnathjee Sunkersett, or her under-tenants.

The conditions of sale under which the property will be sold can be seen at the Auctioneers, or at the office of Messrs. Prescot and Winter, Solicitors, Medows Street, four days prior to the sale.

On THURSDAY, the 11th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 35, Upper Colaba, the valuable and handsome French-polished household furniture, best plated rich crockery and glassware, the property of Major Latham, Royal Artillery, proceeding to Aden.

Full particulars will appear hereafter, and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 6th November 1880.

NOTICES.

THE Undersigned have FOR SALE the following, Messrs. CURTIS & HARVEY'S GUNPOWDER:—

F	Rs. 11 per barrel	lbs. each
F F	11-8 do.	do.
F F F	12 do.	do.
F	lb. tin 9 per dozen lbs.	
F F	do. 9	do.
F F F	do. 10	do.
F ½	do. 10	do.
F	do. 10	do.
F F F	do. 11	do.

The above prices are subject to 2 per cent. discount.

No. 6, 1 lb. cannister at Rs. 45 per case of 25lbs., nett cash.

Blasting Powder Rs. 8-8-0 per barrel of 25 lbs.

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co., Sole Agents.

May 16, 1879. No. 6, Apollo Street, Fort.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yard, [single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.] The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.

A handsome high-caste Nutmeg Grey Arab, 5 years, 14-3½ high, a well broken charger, and perfectly steady under fire, Rs. 1,300.

A very handsome and powerful Grey Arab horse, 6 years, 15 hands, high-caste, and very showy, Rs. 1,500.

A Chesnut Arab Charger, 8 years old, 14-1½ high, thoroughly broken and steady, Rs. 500.

A Flea-bitten Grey Arab 6 years old, 14 hands, a showy and good hack, Rs. 500.

A Flea-bitten Grey Arab Galloway, 7 years old, 13-3½ high, up to weight, and goes in harness, Rs. 450.

A pair of Bay Arab horses, 5 years old, 14-2 high, broken to saddle, single and double harness, Rs. 1,400.

A very pretty pair of Black Pegu Ponies, 5 years old, 12-1 high, very fast, with set of English harness, Rs. 600.

A Black Waler Gelding, 5 years old, 15-3 high, a very showy dog-cart horse, and broken also to saddle, Rs. 600.

A Chesnut Pony, 4 years, 13 hands, free from vice, Rs. 100.

Girgaum Veterinary Stables, Bombay, 29th October, 1880.

JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE,

CABINET MAKER, UPHOLSTERER, AND GENERAL MANUFACTURER.

SHOW ROOM
of
CARVED AND PLAIN BLACKWOOD,
TEAKWOOD, EBONY,
AND
FANCY GILDED FURNITURE,
FOR
DRAWING AND DINING ROOMS,
BOUDOIR, OFFICES, ANTE-ROOM,
CAMP, MESSES, AND CLUBS,
DURBAR HALLS, &c., &c.

THE PICTURE GALLERY
CONTAINS THE LARGEST STOCK IN BOMBAY
OF
OLEOGRAPHS AND CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS,
Framed in Suitable Frames of the Newest Patterns.

ALSO A LARGE STOCK OF
LOOKING GLASSES
of various sizes,
FRAMED IN FANCY GILT FRAMES.

STRANGERS TO BOMBAY SHOULD PAY THIS WELL-KNOWN ESTABLISHMENT A VISIT.

KALBADAVIE ROAD, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL	£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.

LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

F. VOUILLON, Acting Manager.

1, Rampart Row, W.

HOTELS.

KHANDALLA.

HARDWICKE'S HOTEL

WILL BE OPEN FOR VISITORS ON THE 15TH INST.

5 minutes' walk from Railway Station.

KHANDALLA.

AT the request of many of his Constituents, Mr. Hardwicke, begs to inform the Public that he has succeeded in arranging a Lease of the late Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy's Bungalow, which WILL BE OPENED as a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL.

Mr. Hardwicke is in a position to engage good Ponies, and Tongas will be sent to meet every train.

Excursions weekly to Karli Caves. Croquet and Badminton grounds are in course of construction. All applications for accommodation must be addressed to HARDWICKE'S HOTEL, Poona.

Stabling for 20 Horses.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

BASS & CO.'S PALE ALE.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned—

HOGSHEADS	Rs. 78
KILDERKINS	,, 30

Special rates for regular customers.

LYON & Co., Sole Agents for Bass & Co.

FOR SALE, at Godowns of the undersigned:—

	Rs. a.
CHAMPAGNE.	
From Messrs. Deutz and Geldermann. Ay en Champagne.	Qts. per doz.
Carte Blanche, dry	Rs. 36 0
Cabinet India, extra dry	42 4
SHERRY.	
From Messrs. Rein and Co., Malaga.	
Malaga Sherry, 1878	16 8
Do. do 1876	17 8
Do. do 1872	20 0
Do. do 1868	21 0
Montilla Sherry	21 0
Malaga Sweet Mountain, 1876	19 0
Do. do. do 1871	21 0
Muscatel, 1878	19 0
Do. 1876	20 0
Madeira, 1875	18 0
Do. 1871	20 0
BURGUNDY.	
From A. Charlet, Esq., Lyons	
Clos-du-Changrenon, a light breakfast Wine	10 0
CLARET.	
From Messrs. Munzer and Spann, Bordeaux.	
Medoc	10 0
St. Estephe	11 0
Haut Canon	13 8
Marguax	15 0
Chateau Larose	25 0
,, Mouton Rothschild	36 0
,, Lafite	44 0
WHITE WINES.	
From Messrs. Munzer and Spann, Bordeaux.	
Haut Sauternes	18 0
Chateau Yquem	45 0
BITTER.	
Vin d' Harib, a beautiful liquor before dinner	27 0
BRANDY.	
From Messrs. De Laage Fils & Co., Cognac.	
Louis Bechade statue and star	21 0
From Messrs. Munzer and Spann, Bordeaux.	
COGNAC FINE CHAMPAGNE.	
Red Bars	23 8
Gold ,,	29 0

Just arrived a small consignment of

WESTFALIAN HAM.	per lb.
Best Select quality	Rs. 0 12 6

TERMS—CASH.

Orders to be accompanied by Cash Remittances.

SIGG-SULZER & Co.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

	Per Doz. Quarts.	Per 2 Doz. Pints.
CHAMPAGNE.		
Eugene Olicquot's Carte Blanche	Rs. 36 0	Rs. 38 0
Jules Camuset's Champagne, very dry	,, 40 0	..
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	,, 55 0	,, 58 0
STILL HOCKS.		
From G. M. Pabstmann Sohn, Mayence.		
Laubenheimer	Rs. 16 8	Rs. ..
Hochheimer	,, 26 12	..
Deidesheimer	,, 17 8	,, 20 8
Geisenheimer	,, 18 8	,, 21 8
Liebfraumilch	,, 22 0	,, 25 0
Steinwein	,, 22 0	..
Ruedesheimer	,, 26 12	,, 29 12
Marcobrunner	,, 30 8	,, 33 8
Queen Victoria Berg	,, 36 8	..
***BRANDY.**		
Boulestin & Co. Brandy * 1 star	Rs. 20 0	per doz. qts.
Do. do. ** 2 stars	,, 24 0	,,
Do. do. *** 3 stars	,, 28 8	,,
Muller Frere's Brandy	,, 19 0	,,
Boulestin & Co. do.	,, 19 0	,,
F. Dessandier & Co. * Brandy	,, 24 0	,,
Fromy and Rogers *** 3 stars Cognac	,, 30 0	,,
CLARETS.		
From H. & C. Balaresque, Bordeaux.		
Chateau de Franda	Rs. 13 0	Rs. 15 0
Les Canons	,, 17 0	,, 19 0
Chateau Lafitte	,, 24 0	..
Chateau Leoville	,, 20 0	..
From Montheuil Frank Fils Aine, Bordeaux.		
Chateau Labranche	Rs. 26 0	Rs. 28 0
Chateau Larose	,, 26 0	,, 28 0
Chateau Divian	,, 26 0	,, 28 0
Chateau d'Ulzan	,, 26 0	..
Chateau des Tours	,, 26 0	,, 28 0
BEER.		
IND (COOPE) & Co.'s PALE	Rs. 5 4 per doz. qts.	
Do. do.	,, 3 4 per doz. pts.	
Flower and Sons' Pale Al	,, 5 0 per doz. qts.	
Do. do.	,, 3 0 per doz. pts.	
Swiss Bitter from Alpine Plants	,, 24 0	Rs. 27 0
John Walker and Son's Old Highland Whiskey	,, 24 0	..
GERMAN ASPARAGUS AND SAUSAGES.		
Asparagus	Rs. 2 0 per Tin.	
Leberwurst (Liver Sausages)	,, 1 4	,,
Mettwurst (smoked Sausages)	,, 1 6	,,
Cervelatwurst (smoked Brain Sausages)	,, 1 8	,,
Gubratene Saucischen (Roast Sausages)	,, 1 12	,,

Outstation Orders should be accompanied by a remittance of reference for payment in Bombay.

Cash payments carry a discount of 5 per cent.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row, Fort.

Bombay, 9th February, 1880.

ELECTRIC LIGHT.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.

BRANCH OF THE SOCIETE GENERALE D' ELECTRICITE OF PARIS.

THIS Company is now prepared to undertake the LIGHTING, temporarily or permanently, of Streets, Squares, Gardens, Palaces, Town Halls, Concert or Assembly Rooms, Durbar Halls, Railway Stations, Workshops, Factories, Mills, Press-houses, Docks, Jetties, Bridges, Towers, Beacons, Light-houses, Steamers, and any place where night work is carried on.

The light is further specially suited for Nautches, Marriage Fêtes, Fairs, Balls and such entertainments.

Estimates will be forwarded on application to the CHIEF ENGINEER, care of

Messrs. PEEL, CASSELS, & Co.,
Bombay.

F. MURAGLIA & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS and CONTRACTORS, Importers of Marble, Granite, Cement, Tiles, Tarra Cotta and other material for the Construction and Decoration of Buildings, Fountains, Flower Vases, Statues, edges, &c., for Gardens.

Special Designs, Illustrated Catalogues, Estimates and Rates supplied for the Construction and Decoration of Buildings and any other Architectural Work. Statues and Monuments of any kind.

Always on hand a large stock of Marble Works and Marble in Blocks and Slabs of several dimensions.

8, APOLLO BUNDER,
BOMBAY.

L. STEFFENAUER, WATCHMAKER,

No. 8, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY,

BEGS to inform the Public that a LARGE STOCK of all qualities of WATCHES is at present in stock, and that he will be able to supply at any rate, from Rs. 14 in Brass, Rs. 20 to Rs. 35 in German Silver, and Rs. 20 to Rs. 250 in Silver Cases.

Especially he recommends his Silver (Rs. 50) Watch, for which he has already received so many Testimonials, which he will be very glad to produce at any one's request.

These Watches are to be had in Open Faced, Full, Half (or semi) Hunting Cases, as well as in Good Warranted 18-Carat Gold Cases.

Open Faced with Crystal Glass	Rs. 140
In a Hunting Case	,, 150
In a Half Hunting Case	,, 170

Mr. L. Steffenauer has also received a STOCK of RACING WATCHES, of which the second hand is to be started by a slight press on the top, with a second press it is stopped, and by the third press the minute and second hands are brought back to its starting point. Very advantageous in case of a false start. Price of each Rs. 45.

A large STOCK of MUSICAL BOXES of every variety has just arrived.

Repairs executed by Mr. L. Steffenauer himself at moderate prices.

CATALOGUES SENT FREE ON APPLICATION.

L. STEFFENAUER.

PHOSPHO! PHOSPHO!! PHOSPHO!!!

A NON-ALCOHOLIC SPARKLING RESTORER.

THIS new BEVERAGE, which has been under trial for some time past, is pronounced on competent authority to be an excellent TONIC RESTORER in all those forms of nervous disorder in which Phosphorus and Iron are indicated. As it stimulates and invigorates both the MIND and the BODY, we have no hesitation in stating that it is one of the most invaluable NERVINE TONICS extant, and is especially beneficial in constitutions enfeebled through OVERWORK, NERVOUS DEBILITY, and EXHAUSTION. Though a medicinal BEVERAGE, the taste of the salts entering into its composition has been almost completely disguised, and rendered agreeable to the palate, and may therefore be taken in the place of ordinary aerated water.

SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS,

B. PHILLIPS AND CO.,

CHEMISTS AND MINERAL WATER MANUFACTURERS, POONA.

Agents have been appointed in the principal stations throughout the Presidency.

ENGLISH GOODS.

VIA SUEZ CANAL AT LOWEST EXPORT PRICES.
SILK, WOOLLEN AND MANCHESTER WARE HOUSEMEN.
INDIA, COLONIAL AND FOREIGN OUTFITTERS,
ESTABLISHED 1843.

D. NICHOLSON & CO.

INVITE attention to their ILLUSTRATED 220-PAGE CATALOGUE, sent (with patterns) post free. Ladies' Clothing, Linens, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Haberdashery, Jewellery, &c. Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrements. Furniture, Musical Instruments, Ironmongery, Fire Arms, Cutlery, Carriages, Saddlery and Harness, Boots and Shoes. Wines and Spirits, Ales and Beers, Preserved Provisions, Stationery, Perfumery, Books, Toys, &c. &c. Foreign Produce disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per Cent.

Terms—Not less than 25 per Cent. to accompany *orders* and balances will be drawn for at 60 days sight.

Parcels not exceeding fifty pounds in weight, and 2 feet by 1 foot by 1 foot in size and £20 in value, are conveyed from London to any Post Town in India and Ceylon at a uniform charge of 1s. per lb.

Special advantages to Merchants, Store Keepers and Regimental Messes.

D. NICHOLSON & CO.,
50 to 53, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, and
66, PATERNOSTER ROW, LONDON.

Price Lists can be had of Messrs. James Madden & Co., Bombay, and at the Office of the "*Englishman*" Newspaper, Calcutta.

ANDRE'S NEW VENTILATED "TERAI" HAT,

1880 PATTERN.

A SOFT DOUBLE HAT FOR GENTLEMEN AND LADIES RESIDING IN TROPICAL CLIMATES.

ANDRE & CO., HATTERS, 127, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON.

ANDRE & CO. have this year (1880) adapted to their "TERAI HATS" a perfect ventilator, which, by unscrewing, may be easily adjusted to either the single or double hat.

RECOMMENDATIONS from

HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON. LORD LYTTON, Governor-General of India.
HIS GRACE THE RIGHT HON. THE DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM, Governor of Madras.
HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON. SIR W. H. GREGORY, Governor of Ceylon.
HON. SIR JOHN STRACHEY, K.C.S.I., Lieut.-Governor of the North-West Provinces.
MAJOR-GENERAL SIR DIGHTON MACNAGHTEN PROBYN, C.B., K.C.S.I., Equerry to H.R.H. The Prince of Wales.
LIEUT.-COLONEL THE HON. SIR H. RAMSAY, C. B., K.C.S.I., Commissioner of Kumaon.
LIEUT.-COLONEL OWEN TUDOR BURNE, &c., &c., &c.
And many Ladies of the highest distinction.

CAUTION.—Purchasers must see that the name "ANDRE & Co., 127, New Bond Street, London," with the Roya Arm is in the lining.

SOLD by all the principal Merchants and Traders through out India, Ceylon, &c.

ANDRE'S SOLA PITH AND FELT SUN HATS, FELT AIR-CHAMBER HELMETS, &c.. &c.,

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

C. MARCKS AND COMPANY,

WATCH-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, ENGRAVERS
GOLD & SILVER SMITHS, OPTICIANS, &c.
HAVE REMOVED
TO MORE SPACIOUS PREMISES,
BUILT EXPRESSLY FOR THEM,
AT
NO. 2, RAMPART ROW,
NEXT TO THE CURRENCY OFFICE, BOMBAY.

[illegible]. MARCKS & CO.

September, 188[illegible]

LONDON, BORDEAUX, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, AND LAHORE.

PATRONS:
H. M. THE QUEEN-EMPRESS.

PATRONS:
REGIMENTAL MESSES, THE PRINCIPAL LONDON & INDIAN CLUB-HOUSES.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

Cash per 1 doz. Qts. Rs. a.	Cash per 2 doz. Pts. Rs. a.	BORDEAUX.	Credit per Case Qts. Rs. a.	Credit per Case Pts. Rs. a.
34 8	36 4	Chateau Lafite or Mouton (After-Dinner Wines)	36 0	38 0
28 12	30 8	,, Rauzan	30 0	32 0
25 12	27 12	,, Palmer	27 0	29 0
23 0	25 0	,, La Rose (Dinner Wines)	24 0	26 0
21 0	23 0	St. Julien	22 0	24 0
17 4	19 4	Cantenac	18 0	20 0
15 12	17 12	St. Estephe, a favourite	16 8	18 8
13 8	15 8	Petit Medoc, excellent for Breakfast	14 0	16 0
15 12	17 12	Do. in Litre Bottles	16 8	18 8
13 0	15 0	Pauillac do. for Cup	13 8	15 8
24 0	25 12	Haut Sauternes, delicate flavour, Red	25 0	27 0
19 4	21 0	Sauterne (Barsac), light	20 0	22 0
15 8	..	Graves	16 0	..
		BURGUNDY.		
33 0	34 12	Chambertin, the elite of Burgundies	34 8	36 8
26 12	28 12	Nuits or Corton, high-class Wine	28 0	30 0
22 8	24 4	Volnay, strongly recommended	23 8	25 8
19 4	..	Beaune, soft delicate flavour	20 0	..
40 4	41 8	Sparkling Red Burgundy	41 8	43 8
26 12	28 12	Chablis, La Moutonne, superior	28 0	30 0
17 12	19 12	Chablis, light, pleasant Wine	18 8	20 8
19 4	..	Vermouth	20 0	..
		CHAMPAGNE.		
52 8	55 8	WACHTER'S "PRINCE of WALES" Plume, "EXTRA DRY," so labelled	55 0	58 0
51 8	54 8	FINEST EXTRA DRY, a Grand Wine	54 0	57 0
31 8	..	WACHTER'S "PRINCE of WALES," per hamper of 24 half-pints	33 0	..
35 4	..	DE ST. MARCEAUX	36 8	..
43 0	45 12	FINE DRY SPARKLING	45 0	48 0
32 12	34 8	CARTE BLANCHE (Sibadey's) light, particularly dry	34 0	36 0
25 8	28 12	SAUMER, Fine Sparkling	26 8	30 0
40 0	45 0	FISSI THIRION, Medium dry	41 0	49 0
28 4	31 12	A. DE PAUL	29 8	32 0
		SPARKLING GERMAN WINES.		
43 0	45 0	Hock, Nonpareil, extra quality, medium dry	45 0	47 0
32 8	34 8	Hock, Sparkling Rudesheimer, very choice	34 0	36 0
30 12	..	Hock, excellent Wine	32 0	..
43 0	45 0	Moselle, Nonpareil [extra quality]	45 0	47 0
32 8	34 8	Moselle, Muscatel [very choice]	34 0	36 0
30 12	..	Moselle, excellent Wine	32 0	..
		STILL GERMAN WINES.		
48 8	50 8	Hock, Johannisberger, superior	51 0	53 0
40 8	..	Do. Marcobrunner	42 8	..
29 8	31 8	Hock, Rudesheimer, mellow	31 0	33 0
24 4	26 4	Do. Hochheimer, fine flavoured	25 8	27 8
19 4	21 0	Do. Laubenheimer, light, refreshing	20 0	..
17 4	..	Carlowitz	18 0	..
30 0	..	Stein-Wein in Bocksbeutel, most pleasing Wine	31 8	..

Cash Per doz. Qts. Rs. a.	SHERRY.		Credit Per doz. Qts. Rs. a.
38 12	Amontillado A. I. rare old	gold seal	40 8
36 12	Amontillado, choice and superior	black seal	38 8
28 12	Solera		30 8
28 4	Amorose, superior	black seal	29 8
27 4	Montilla, extra pale and very dry	black seal	28 0
22 0	Manzanilla, very pale, dry	red seal	23 0
21 0	Pale, dry medium	yellow seal	22 0
20 0	Vino De Pasto, remarkably pale and dry,	pink seal	21 0
16 12	A Good Dinner Wine	white seal	17 8
16 12	Marsala, Virgin, pale fine, flavour	yellow seal	17 8
37 12	Madeira, E. I., very superior	black seal	39 0
33 8	Madeira, excellent Wine	red seal	34 0

Per 1 doz. Qts. Rs. a.	Per 2 doz. Pts. Rs. a.	PORT.	Per 1 doz. Qts. Rs. a.	Per 2 doz. Pts. Rs. a.
36 4	..	Old Crusted, very choice (some years in bottle)	38 0	..
26 4	28 4	Invalid's full-bodied, gold capsule	27 8	29 8
22 0	23 0	Dessert Wine, superior black seal, soft and mature	23 0	24 0
19 4	21 0	An Excellent wine .. red seal	20 0	22 0
23 0	..	St. Martin's Malaga, Sacramental Wine	24 0	..
		LIQUEURS.		
49 0	51 0	Curaçao, Amsterdam, Orange, and White	51 0	53 4
7 0	..	Chartreuse, Green, per Bottle	7 4	..
6 0	..	Do. Yellow ,,	6 4	..
..	71 12	Benedictine	..	75 0
51 4	55 0	Maraschino de Zara, best	53 8	57 8
47 8	..	Noyeau de Martinique	49 8	..
37 0	..	Creme de Noyeau	38 8	..
38 12	40 12	Cherry Brandy, best Copenhagen	40 8	42 8
20 8	..	Orange Bitters, best	21 0	..
30 12	..	"Kill the Crow" Bitters	32 0	..
..	27 8	Assorted Liqueurs, Choice	..	28 8

CUTLER, PALMER'S COGNAC AND OTHER SPIRITS.

Per doz. Rs. a.		Per doz. Rs. a.
27 0	Blue Capsule, a capital peg brandy	28 8
29 8	White Capsule, delicate flavour	30 0
32 12	Yellow Capsule, fine old, soft pale	34 0
37 8	Black Capsule, superior old, pale	39 0
45 4	Black Capsule, extra superior, rare old	47 0
22 4	RUM, old Jamaica	23 0
20 8	,, fine "Pineapple"	21 0
22 4	GIN, London Old Tom, first quality	23 0
22 4	DRY GIN	23 0
22 4	FIELD'S Gin	23 0
16 0	WHISKEY, Irish and Scotch	17 8
23 4	WHISKEY, Irish and Scotch, fine old, pure	24 0
18 0	SCHNAPPS SCHIEDAM AROMATIC, Anti-Dyspeptic Cordial	18 8
18 0	GENEVA, in flasks, the best	18 8

CUTLER, PALMER'S COGNAC AND WHISKIES IN JARS.

CASH. Per Gal. Without Jar, Rs. a.		CREDIT. Per Gal. Without Jar, Rs. a.
15 0	Cognac, ****	15 8
13 8	,, ***	14 0
11 4	,, **	11 8
10 8	,, *	10 12

The Jars can be returned for re-filling. An allowance of Price for the Jar will be made, deducting all outlay for carriages to godown.

Empty Jars 1 Gal.	Rs. 2 0	each.
Do. do. 2 ,,	,, 3 0	,,
Do. do. 4 ,,	,, 4 0	,,

Wood Taps Re. 1-8 each. Plated Taps Rs. 4 each.

WHISKEY IN JARS—WOOD.

Rs. a.		Rs. a.
8 12	Irish and Scotch, Fine, Old, Pure per Im. Gall.	9 0

CLARET IN WOOD.

46 Gals. Hhds. Rs. a.		46 Gals. Hhds. Rs. a.
216 0	ST. ESTEPHE	231 0
161 0	MEDOC	172 0

Of these we keep stock from October to March only.

SHERRY IN WOOD AND JARS.

CASH.	4 Gals. Per Jar. Rs. a.	13½ Gals. Octaves. Rs. a.	27 Gals. Quarter Cask. Rs. a.	54 Gals. Hhds. Rs. a.
Manzanilla	38 4	115 0	216 0	424 0

The Quarter Casks, Octaves, and Jars are very convenient for Families, and will be found most economical. Wood Taps or Plated Taps for Jars Re. 1-8 or Rs. 4 extra.

MEMO. OF TERMS.

(Our Quotations throughout are duty paid.)

An Order for Five cases, accompanied by Cash, carries 10 per Cent. Discount off BOND VALUE of Credit Prices.

THREE months' Credit, without Discount, to approved Buyers.

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Co-operative Societies.

Single-dozen Orders subject to 5 per Cent. for Cash off Bond Value of Credit Prices.

☞ N.B.—Mofussil constituents are requested, before taking delivery of their Goods, to see that the weight agrees with the railway receipt.

NOTE.—Forwarding Charges are added. We guarantee each case to contain its full complement of bottles when despatched, and agree to take back or exchange any Wine that may not be approved of on arrival, but not afterwards.

We do not supply less than one dozen quarts or two dozen pints.

LOCAL AGENTS FOR SINGLE BOTTLES.

Mr. W. J. ESSAI, Forbes Street.
Mr. EDULJEE PALLONJEE, Bora Bazar Street.
Mr. JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE, Poydoni.
Mr. DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGUR, Crawford Market.

NOTICES.

P. GRANT & SON,

SADDLERS
AND
HARNESS MAKERS,
31, MEADOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

HOCKIN'S. IMPROVED SEIDLITZ POWDER.

FOR IMMEDIATELY PRODUCING SEIDLITZ WATER WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST TROUBLE,

Is prepared from a correct analysis of the celebrated German Spring, the value of which for so many years has been fully recognised by the Medical Profession. From the combination of Saline Salts and Carbolic Acid, action upon the Digestive and Renal Organs is at once effected.

AS A SALINE APERIENT,

It is especially recommended in all cases of Biliousness, Indigestion, Sickness, Headaches, and other AILMENTS which are generally so prevalent in tropical climates. It is cooling, refreshing, and invigorating, and in cases of FEVERS will be found a most convenient and salutary febrifuge. It has stood the test of

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE,

and those who have once taken it continue use, from confidence in its medicinal qualitities. As all the ingredients are in one bottle it will be found most

CONVENIENT OF ADMINISTRATION.

Manufactured only by HOCKIN, WILSON & Co.,
38, Duke Street, Manchester Square, London.

WHOLESALE AGENTS:
BOMBAY: Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Limited.
CALCUTTA: Messrs. SMITH, STANISTREET & Co.

PROSPECTUS.

NORTH TRAVANCORE LAND PLANTING AND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, LIMITED.

REGISTERED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANY'S ACT, 1866.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT:
V. H. LEVINGE, Esq., KODIKANAL.
J. D. MUNRO, Esq., PEERMAUD.
R. C. WALKER, Esq., MADRAS.
T. A. TAYLOR, Esq., MADRAS.

THIS SOCIETY has been FORMED for the purchase from the Grantees of a large tract of land situated among the mountains of North Travancore, and known as the Kannan Devan Hills.

Capital.—Five lakhs of Rupees, in 500 shares of Rs. 1,000 each, of which 150 fully paid up shares have been allotted to the Grantees in payment of the land, 195 have already been subscribed for privately, and the Committee are authorised to offer 80 to the Public. Peculiar advantages in the shape of bonus lands are attached to the shares.

Objects of the Society.—To open out plantations on their own account, and to sell the land not required for their own cultivation to the best advantage, either in the open market or by private arrangement. Two hundred and fifty acres of Cinchona, Coffee, and Tea have already been planted out, and are thriving well; and there is no doubt that the Society's lands offer great advantages to Planters, as well from the facility in obtaining a title as from the variety of choice in elevation, soil, and climate to be found thereon, suitable for almost any cultivation that it may be desired to undertake. The elevations run from 600 feet to 8,800 feet above sea-level, and the rainfall varies from 80 inches to 150 inches, well-distributed throughout the year. The proximity of the Tamil labor-market, from which almost unlimited supplie can be drawn at very moderate rates, is another conspicuous advantage possessed by the Society. Further particulars regarding the present position, title, &c., of the Society, together with a list of shareholders, may be obtained on application to the Secretary.

S. TRAILL STRAITH,
d 10, Second Line Beach Madras.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING. EPPS'S COCOA.

(BREAKFAST.)

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well-fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article in the *Civil Service Gazette.*

MADE SIMPLY WITH BOILING WATER OR MILK.

Sold only in Packets or Tins labelled.

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL & BURT'S BOOTS.

POST FREE FROM LONDON TO INDIA.

GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS.

Calf Elastic Walking Boots Patent Elastic Dress Boots Parade Elastic Boots, Patent or Calf Balmoral Boots Button Boots	Superior in style and excellent in quality, 25s.	Finest quality we can produce 35s.

Grain Hide Shooting Boots, 42s.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES POST FREE.

LADIES' WALKING BOOTS,
Elastic or to Button.

Excellent quality, much approved	18s. 6d.
Very superior	21s. 0d.
Finest possible quality	25s. 0d.
Satinette, or Mock Kid Elastic House Boots	5s. 6d. & 7s. 6d
Do. do. with French heels	7s. 0d. & 9s. 0d.
Grey Linen Slippers	3s. 6d.

FOR LONG WALKS.

HYGEIA BOOTS.
(*Registered.*)
WITH SPECIALLY ADAPTED SOLES, HEELS, MATERIALS and FORMS,
Ladies' 30s. Gentelemen's 35s.

Fully described in New Catalogue. Every order *accompanied by remittance for the price nett*, will be sent POST PAID, and if possible despatched by the first mail after its receipt.

The Hygeia Boots being so highly approved, T. D. M. and B. are making Children's Boots on the same principle.

A worn Boot or Shoe is the best possible guide for the size, and the next best is a paper pattern of the sole of a boot that fits. Pattern boots should be marked with name of sender and sent seperately from letter and remittance. *Cheques to be crossed Bank of England.*

REMITTANCES MAY BE MADE IN GOVERNMENT OF INDIA NOTES, WHICH WILL BE TAKEN AT THE HIGHEST CURRENT RATE OF EXCHANGE.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL & BURT,
192, Oxford Street, London, W.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS OF THE ARMY & NAVY HOTEL, LIMITED.

Shareholders of Five Shares and upwards will be entitled to a reduction of 10 per cent. off the Hotel Tariff.

CAPITAL £100,000 in 20,000 SHARES of £5 Each,

Payable £1 on application, £4 on allotment.

COMMITTEE OF DIRECTION:

MAJOR MACKENZIE, of Findon, *Chairman.*
MAJOR C. S. BLAIR.
LIEUT.-COLONEL JAMES HARRIS.
MAJOR HUGHES-HALLETT.
COLONEL WILKINSON TAYLOR.
MAJOR FRANCOIS MACKENZIE.

BANKERS:
LONDON & COUNTY BANK, 3, Victoria Street, S.W.
SECRETARY:
C. HINTON MOORE, Late Royal Canadian Rifles.
TEMPORARY OFFICES:
7, PALL MALL, S. W.

PROSPECTUS.

IN spite of the increase in the number of Hotels in the Metropolis, no attempt has yet been made specially to provide for the wants of Members of the Services. The tariff at the majority of West End establishments is almost prohibitory to those who are not in receipt of large incomes, and numbers of families are prevented from visiting London during the Season owing to the enhanced rate of living.

The Army and Navy Hotel is established for the purpose of these requirements, and is intended for the use of the Public as well as of the Shareholders, priority being in all cases given to the latter.

The want of comfortable accommodation in London, with living on an equality with that of a Regimental Mess, and at economical rates, has always been felt by Officers of the Services. This it is now intended to supply, both for temporary use and also in the style of a Residential Club, so that Shareholders may retain Private Rooms or Suites of Rooms with good attendance, and the use of General Dining, Drawing, Club, Smoking, and other Rooms, while they may be either Boarded at very moderate rates, or obtain their meals as required in Club fashion, and at charges framed from those adopted by successful public caterers.

The rooms of the Hotel will be plainly yet substantially furnished, avoiding the glitter of decoration which, while adding to the expense, does not add to the comfort of the visitor.

It is proposed that Baths of every description, including salt-water and Turkish, shall, if possible, be obtainable in the Hotel.

Drawing Rooms for Ladies and also Billiard Rooms, together with rooms for Reading and Smoking, will form a feature in the establishment.

The *Cuisine* will be under the superintendence of experienced Cooks, and whilst Bachelors will find all the advantages of a Mess, Married Officers will not miss the comforts of home.

Special facilities will be afforded to the families of officers proceeding to or returning from abroad, and, if desired, their travelling arrangements can be conducted by trustworthy agents.

Special rates will be introduced for Servants' Board and Lodging.

No charge will be made for attendance; all servants of the Hotel will be liberally paid, and visitors are not required to make any *douceur.*

A Post and Telegraphic Office will be established in the building, and it is intended that arrangements may be made by which Visitors may obtain railway tickets to all parts of the world without leaving the premises.

Visitors who may wish to make the Hotel their home during their stay will be received at a fixed and very moderate tariff. It is intended to fix the Tariff at as low a rate as is compatible with the declaration of a Dividend, and it is confidently anticipated that Board and Lodging can be provided for about the same cost as is now charged by other Hotels for Rooms alone.

Suites of Residential Chambers, for Ladies as well as for Families and Bachelors, will form a distinctive feature in the Hotel. These will be let at a fixed and moderate rental, or the Leases sold for long or short periods.

A list of "Regimental Exchanges Wanted" will be hung in the Reading Room, and all the latest telegrams also exhibited.

The cost of preliminary expenses has been contracted for up to allotment, at 3 per cent. upon the Capital.

A contract has been entered into for the acquisition of an eligible site in close proximity to the Clubs, West End Stations, Parks, and Houses of Parliament, dated 19th July, 1880, between W. H. S. Aubrey of the one part, and C. Hinton Moore, on behalf of the Company, of the other part, together with a contract dated 9th September, 1880, between F. C. Hughes-Hallett, on behalf of the Company of the one part, and W. H. S. Aubrey of the other part, and two contracts of same date between W. M. Adams of the one part, and the Company of the other part. All these contracts above referred to can be seen at the Offices of the Company's Solicitor, 30, Regent Street, W.

Application for Shares from Members of the Services and their friends can be made in writing to the Secretary, by giving the name, address, rank, or occupation, and the number of Shares applied for.

Secretary, C. HINTON MOORE,
Late Royal Canadian Rifles.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON,

ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandize, Warehouse shops, Dwelling-Houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Limited.

THE above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable TERMS CURRENT on Bombay.

A RETURN of FIFTEEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT is allowed on all PREMIUMS.

C. H. B. FORBES and Co.,
Secretaries and Managers

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

BOMBAY BRANCH: 12, RAMPART ROW.

UPWARDS of Four Hundred Thousand Pounds is paid Annually by this Office to the Families and representatives of deceased Policy holders.

ANNUAL REVENUE UPWARDS OF £800,000

INVESTED FUNDS for payment of future claims upwards of FIVE MILLIONS AND A QUARTER STERLING.

GEO. OLIVER,
Acting Secretary, Bombay Branch.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to

£4,260,595 STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms, COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

15 per cent. discount is now allowed on Mills, &c.

Fire Premiums for 1862 £300,690
,, 1872 £816,383

LIFE BRANCH.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVE in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on adult, and children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £2,389,907.

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1863	£1,045,143	1873	£2,645,503
1868	£1,579,578	1878	£4,049,150

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Compan

6, Hummum Street.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORPTION.

FOR
FIRE, LIFE, & MARINE ASSURANCES,

Incoporated by Royal charter A. D. 1720.

HEAD OFFICE, No. 7, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

POLICES are granted on approved European lives, also on Parsees and Eurasians under 40 years of age.

Two-thirds of the profits of the participating Series of Polices allotted every 5 years.

Expenses of Management are paid by the Corporation and not charged to the Life Assurance Funds—an advantage affoarded by no other office.

Life Assurance Funds amount to £1,749,359.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Fire Insurances are effected at moderate rates upon nearly every description of property.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Marine Insurances to England, China &c., effected at the Current premiums.

Prospectuses and further information can be obtained on application to.

EWART, LATHAM & [illegible]
Agents f[illegible]

FIRE INSURANCE.

		[illegible] Reserve Fund.
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs.	10,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (and re-insurances), CAPITAL	,,	9,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	8,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	2,000,000
BERLIN-COLOGNE FIRE INSURANCE JOINT STOCK Co. in Berlin	,,	5,000,000
LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY	,,	5,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY "INSLUIDE," CAPITAL	,,	2,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CAPITAL	,,	3,750,000
MARINE INSURANCE.		
The SWISS-LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs.	2,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	2,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	3,000,000

For FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

NOTICES.

JOYCE'S SPORTING AMMUNITION.

ESTABLISHED 1820.

The attention of Sportsmen is invited to the following Ammunition, of the best quality, now in general use throughout England, India, and the Colonies.

JOYCE'S TREBLE WATERPROOF & F 3 QUALITY PERCUSSION CAPS

Chemically-prepared Cloth and Felt Gun Wadding.

JOYCE'S GAS-TIGHT CARTRIDGES,
For Pin-fire and Central-fire Breech-loading Guns.

Wire Cartridges for killing Game at long distances,

AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF SPORTING AMMUNITION.

Sold by all Gunmakers and Dealers in Gunpowder.

FREDERICK JOYCE AND CO.,
Patentees and Manufacturers,
57, UPPER THAMES STREET, LONDON.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC contains an unvarying amount of quinine iron. It possesses all the powers of these valuable tonics in banishing diseases and symptoms traceable to weakness, a low state of the nervous system, enfeebled condition of the body, and derangement of the general health.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC strengthens the nervous and muscular system, improves digestion, animates the spirits, recruits the health. For debilitated health from the effect of hot climates this tonic is invaluable.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC rouses and developes the nervous energies, enriches the blood, promotes appetite, dispels languor and depression, fortifies the digestive organs. Is a specific remedy for neuralgia, ague, indigestion, fevers of every kind, chest affections and in Wasting disease, scrofulous tendencies, &c. The whole frame is greatly invigorated by Pepper's Tonic, the mental faculties brightened, the constitution greatly strengthened, and a return to robust health certain. Bottles, 32 doses, 4s. 6d.; next size, 11s. Sold by Chemists everywhere. The name of J. Pepper, Bedford Laboratory, London, must be on the label. There is no Tonic so certain in effect as Pepper's Quinine and Iron. It is strongly recommended to residents in India and the Colonies, and should always be kept ready for use in every case of fever or febrile condition.

TARAXACUM and PODOPHYLLIN.—Prepared only by J. Pepper, London. This Fluid combination, extracted from medicinal roots, is now used instead of blue pill and calomel for the cure of dyspepsia, biliousness, and all symptoms of congestion of the liver, which are generally pain beneath the shoulders, headache, drowsiness, no appetite, furred tongue, disagreeable taste in the morning, giddiness, disturbance of the stomach, and feeling of general depression. It sets the sluggish liver in motion, very slightly acts on the bowels, giving a sense of health and comfort within 24 hours. It is the safest medicine. Taraxacum and Podophyllin is a fluid made only by J. PEPPER, Bedford Laboratory, London, whose name is on every label. Bottles, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. Sold by all Chemists. A most valuable and essential medicine for India, Australia, the Cape, and Colonies generally.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR RESTORER will darken grey hair, and in a few days completely bring back the natural colour. The effect is superior to that produced by an instantaneous dye, and does not injure the skin. Large bottles, 1s. 6d.—Lockyer's is equal to the most expensive hair restorer.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR RESTORER is the best for restoring grey hair to its former colour. It produces a perfectly natural shade, and is absolutely harmless. Recommended for destroying scurf and encouraging growth of new hair.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR RESTORER —Sulphur being highly prized for its stimulant, cleansing, healthful action on the hair glands, LOCKYER'S RESTORER is strongly recommended. It is most agreeable in use, and never fails in its action on the colour glands, always restoring and maintaining that which has been lost. No other hair dressing is requisite. Large Bottles, 1s. 6d. Sold by Chemists, Hair-dressers, and Perfumers in London, the Country, and throughout the world. Lockyer's is equal to any of the high-priced preparations.

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